The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIFE'S CONTRASTS.

'Neath the green limes of sunny climes
I mark, in earnest talk,
A withered flower, gone bloom and power—
A young bud on the stalk.

O, gray-haired man, who fain would ban
All pleasure to the boy,
Whole cranks and quips from shriveled lips
Deal death to every joy.

A man of rule, with soulless smile,
O, grinding slave to God,
Tell him not the story grim—
A tale best left untold.

O, stern and cold—O, gray and old,
Cast not thy shadow o'er
The faith of youth, the trust and truth
That thou canst feel no more.

But let his hours be wreathed with flowers,
His dawn ere rises day.
Be bright and fair, as fly days were
Ere winter chilled thy May.

There is a time for jest and rhyme—
Life's clouds rise all too soon;
Its snows descend toward the end—
Let roses bloom in June.

THE WEARY WATCHER.

'Tis not the hour her lover named,
Yet she already deems him false;
And pouts her lip as if ashamed
That mortal man should make her waits.

She counts the minutes o'er and o'er,
Yet seems unconscious of their flight;
And she will watch the path no more,
Where first his form will be in sight.

And were she summoned by his voice,
She would not turn or bend to greet him;
Come when he may, she will rejoice
To show how coldly she can meet him!

She will not frown, for frowns would say,
That she had watched for his return;
She will not smile—it would betray
She saw him not with unconcern.

Oh! should he ever come, no trace
Of weak emotion shall appear;
She'll seem, while gazing on his face,
Unconscious that he stands so near.

No blush shall mantle on her cheek,
No tear shall tremble in her eye;
To some young stranger she will speak,
And seem engrossed by his reply.

And thinking thus, she proudly leans
Against the marble balustrade;
Come when he may, she never means
To raise her eyes, or turn her head!

Lady, most beautiful thou art,
And pride becomes thee 'mid the crowd;
But oh! with him who wins thy heart,
Thou'rt fond—weak—anything but proud!

Resentment when he leaves her side,
Betrays the depth of woman's love;
And when she practies of her pride,
What but her weakness doth she prove?

Why starts she now? why turns her head
With such a glance of gay delight?
Alas! to getting all she said,
She smiles the moment he's in sight!

ONLY A WORD.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A parting in angry haste,
The sun that rose on a bower of bliss,
The loving look and the tender kiss,
Has set on a barren waste,
Where pilgrims tread with weary feet,
Paths destined never more to meet.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A moment that blots out years,
Two lives are wrecked on a stormy shore,
Where billows of passion surge and roar,
To break in a spray of tears;
Tears shed to hide the severed pair
Drifting seaward and drowning there.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A flash from a passing comet,
Two hearts are seathed to their inmost core,
Are ashes and dust forevermore.
Two faces turned to the crowd,
Masked by pride with a life-long lie,
To hide the pangs of that agony.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
An arrow at random sped,
It has cut in twain the mystic tie,
That bound two souls in harmony.
Sweet Loves lies bleeding or dead,
A poisoned shaft with scarce an aim,
Has done a mischief sad as shame.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
Alas! for the loves and lives
So little a cause has rent apart;
Tearing the tender heart from heart
As a whirlwind rends and rives,
Never to unite again,
But live and die in severe pain.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
Alas! that it should be so?
The petulant speech, the careless tongue,
Have wrought more evil and done more wrong,
Have brought to the world more woe
Than all the deadly ages to age
Records on history's blood-stained page.

--The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: "The physiological celebrity known as 'the sleeping beauty,' arrived in the city yesterday morning in charge of her physicians, from her home in Obion County, Tennessee, and, it is said, will form a subject of investigation by the medical society. She is reported to have slept for twenty-one years, with singular intervals of waking, each of a few moments only, and but three or four such intervals in a day."

—A curious case of attempted fraud recently occurred at Boston. A man named Marline made a claim against the Eastern Railroad Company for $188, the value of a trunk and contents which he declared had been lost by the Company's servants, and for which he held a check. It was subsequently proven that the check had been found by Marline, and that he had not only lost no trunk, but had not been out of the city for a considerable time. The Magistrate before whom the case was investigated, declared that the Legislature had provided no law for the punishment of such an offence.

FANNY CHESTER'S DESTINY.

Fanny Chester was a flirt. Every one, herself included, acknowledged that.

Her old guardian, Judge Spofford, watched her perfect recklessness of conduct with an anxious eye. Having no children of his own, he had taken the little orphan, left to his care, into his heart, as well as his home. She had proved affectionate, good and everything to satisfy him, save the horrible propensity of flirting, which she had evinced almost from her "baby days."

Every specimen of masculine humanity that fell in her way had to bow to her before she let him go, and she laughed maliciously at each newly wounded heart.

In vain the Judge remonstrated with her; his words had no effect whatever.

"If men are so weak," she would respond with a wicked shake of the head, "I am not responsible. They must bear the consequences."

The judge groaned aloud. While she was young he had cherished hopes that she would become different when older. Now she had emerged into her twenties, and she was decidedly more dangerous than before.

"Do you ever intend to marry?" the judge questioned her one day.

She looked at him gravely for a moment.

"No," she responded frankly. "My intentions are to remain always as now. I have wealth, beauty, youth, and an affectionate guardian; what more do I want?"

"At present, nothing," he returned. "But the day may come when all these may be swept away. Your wealth may disappear, your beauty fade, your youth be but a remembrance of the past, and I, your guardian, be mouldering in the dust. In that day, what resource would you have left?"

She smiled and then laughed outright.

"What a doleful picture you have conjured up," she ejaculated. If ever such an extremity comes, I will teach, or sew, or do something to support myself. Anything, guardie, would be preferable to marrying one of the conceited dandies of the nineteenth century."

"You are too hard," the judge rejoined quickly. "There are some men left. All are not dreaming popinjays. For instance, look at John Wallace."

The beauty curled her lip disdainfully. John Wallace to be mentioned to her! John Wallace, a poor friendless orphan, that had entered her guardian's office as an office boy and had studied and worked himself up until he was admitted to the bar, was too much beneath her in the social rank of society for even his name to be tolerated.

"John Wallace," she reiterated. "Why, guardie, I am surprised that you should refer to a man like him. One without blood or lineage; one who knows not but even his very existence may be an ineffaceable disgrace!"

The Judge looked her full in the face. He noticed that a deeper flush than he had ever seen overspread her brow before, rose at the mention of the briefless lawyer's name. What did it mean? Could she be interested in him? No, he believed not. He knew the proud beauty merely gave slight inclination of her head when they chanced to meet. Also she was proud of the blood in her veins, and looked down upon those who could not trace their past as inferior to her.

"You have too aristocratic ideas for republican America," he responded, and then he longed to tell her something of her family, of which she had lived in blissful ignorance.

From that time forth she seemed to flirt even more desperately than before. If she accidentally met John Wallace, when he came to the to consult the Judge, she treated him with supercilious contempt. The judge flushed with shame.

"Fanny, dear," he ventured to say to her, after she had been more than usually frigid in her conduct, "you wound me. What pleasure can you find in humiliating John Wallace as you have done? Why not, at least treat him in a lady like and polite manner?"

"Because his airs annoy me," was her reply. "He bears everything with that cold, calm, unimpassioned bearing that seems to say, 'I am as good as you, and do not heed you,' which I consider insufferable insolence in an inferior."

The judge sighed, but made no comments.

New Year's came at last, and Fanny was preparing for a ball. She looked into the mirrors that reflected her with evident satisfaction, and then swept down into her apartments to the judge's library to ask his opinion of her toilet. Voices within arrested her attention.

"I wish to address Miss Chester, and first ask your consent, she heard some one say.

"The puppy," she ejaculated, as she recognized his voice as that of a young Englishman with whom she had been recently made acquainted.

The judge hesitated for a moment.

"Miss Chester must please herself," he returned, "but as you have mentioned it to me, I feel in duty bound to correct you in regard to a popular belief. Miss Chester's fortune, as well as my own, has been lost through an unfortunate speculation."

The fellow fairly gasped.

"Is it really so?" he asked.

The judge bowed his head.

"But of course that will make no difference with you," he suggested, "as you wish to seek my ward thro'no mercenary motives.

The dandy winced.

"Pardon me, he stammered. "I have labored under a mistake. Not he added, "that I wish to seek her wealth, but now that she is reduced, she might be influenced to follow her mother's early profession—AN ACTRESS.

Th judge rose to his feet.

"Be so kind as to leave my house sir," the judge commanded, and the fellow slunk out.

For a moment Fanny stood like one transfixed. The calamity—that of losing her wealth would have appalled her, but the other—that her mother could have been an actress chilled her blood. She rushed into the library.

"Tell me—is it so?" she questioned agonizingly.

"Which? he asked hoarsely, her white face appealing to his heart.

"My mother?"

"Yes," he said slowly. "Child I did not know you were there."

She heard him not. She stood and started, and at fast threw herself on his fatherly breast.

"Do not think I weep for my wealth," said she. "I can stand that, but the other humiliation; we—I was so proud of my good family."

She took off her queenly robes and remained at home.

The intelligence of the judge's failure flew through through that city as if on wings of fire, and the friends who had admired the "rich Miss Chester," dropped off one by one.

The judge left his stately mansion and they took rooms in a small, neat boarding house. He watched how bravely she bore her reverses, and sighed.

Fanny insisted upon the old programme which she had marked out for herself before she had ever dreamed of being reduced.

"I will not be a burden to you," she replied to the judge, when he pleaded with her to abandon her scheme.

She went bravely to the trustees of the school where she had been educated, and laid her case before them. They listened attentively. They believed there must be sterling qualities within the girl, that she could so readily face her fate. They gave her the position she desired.

The night before she was to commence her labors, the judge called her to him.

"Fanny," he said, "in just six months from this day I was to give up your property to your own care, and be your guardian no longer. What can you think of the way I have fulfilled my trust?"

She threw her arms around his neck.

"Do not think of my loss, guardie," she exclaimed. "You have been a father, a true good father to me. I have been a butterfly of fashion, but now you shall see that I can be something else."

He pressed her convulsively to his breast.

"God will reward you," he said; I knew I was not mistaken in my estimation of your nobility of character."

For months she filled her position as teacher honorably, and declared herself happier than she had ever been in her life before.

John Wallace visited the old judge in their humble lodgings much more frequently than in their more prosperous days.

Fanny was very pleasant and seemed anxious to erase the rudeness of the past from his mind. Their intimacy ripened into friendship, and from friendship into love.

The judge looked on with intense satisfaction.

The anniversary of Fanny Chester's twenty-first birthday came, the day on which he was yield up his control of her.

"I wish you to take a ride with me Fanny," he observed, and she prepared to do so.

They drove to his old residence.

"What does this mean?" she asked with flushed cheeks.

"I mean that I have taken a fancy to visit our old home," he ventured. "You know it has only been occupied by servants since we left it."

She made no response. She followed him up the high brown stone steps into the house. He led her into the library and offered her a chair.

He then took a roll of papers and laid them before her.

"This is your birthday, my dear" he said, "and I render up to you all that which was entrusted to my care. I knew you was noble and good, and had a strength of character which you yourself was unaware of. Loving you as I did and do, it pained my heart to see you that shallow creature—a woman of fashion—a flirt. I know you knew not your own heart, and judged your friends wrong. In all things else, but this one, you was perfect, and before I could relinquish all claims to you, I wished to open your eyes. My poverty, your loss, was but a pretence. Can you forgive me?"

She sprang from her chair. She buried her face in his bosom and wept.

"I thank you," she said, when her emotion subsided sufficiently to allow her to speak.

"You have taught me a lesson which I shall never forget. I will never again be the useless foolish creature of the past."

The judge was satisfied, and he wiped a suspicious moisture from his eyes.

"And John Wallace?" she asked with a questioning look.

"Believed as you did, my dear."

She made no comments.

The circle in which she reigned supreme was surprised to hear that her poverty was but a freak to test their friendship; and many of the heartless dandies cursed their stupidity in giving her up so easily. They met her in society again, but they knew that the chances for the hand of the heiress were lost forever.

A month passed, and John Wallace had not called. He sent in his congratulations to the judge and "Miss Chester," but that was all.

Fanny wrote him a note.

Mr. Wallace obeyed the summons. Six months later Fanny Chester became Fanny Wallace.

Mr. Wallace is now one of our most eminent lawyers—a noble example of what a poor, friendless boy, if ambitious and industrious, can accomplish and become.

The old judge lives yet; and is contented and happy.

Execution in Virginia.

On Friday last Archer Hines, a colored man, was executed at Prince Edward Court House, Virginia, for the murder of Anderson Fowlkes, also colored. The murder had its origin in an illicit amour between the wife of Fowlkes and the murderer. They had been on terms of intimacy for several years before it was suspected by Fowlkes, who at length took occasion to warn Hines not to enter his dwelling any more. Hines and his paramour then conspired to put the suspicious husband out of the way. At a certain hour one night in November, 1869, the latter, Lucy Ann Fowlkes, caused her husband to get out of bed and go out for some firewood. On getting out of the door Hines, who was waiting for him, shot him dead with a musket. The murderer denied his guilt to the last, except so far as to say on the scaffold: "This is a sad piece of business, and it came all through keeping bad company and the use of liquor." Lucy Ann Fowlkes was found guilty as an accomplice some time ago and sent to the penitentiary, where she has since died insane from the effect of guilty visions of her great crime.

The Stoning of a School-Teacher in Massachusetts—Further Particulars.

The Boston Traveller of the 8th inst., gives the following additional particulars of the stoning of Miss Etta K. Barstow, at Canton, Norfolk County, Mass.:

It appears that the school in the Pleasant street District, No. 5, has been hard to manage, and that the previous teacher, a robust woman, carried on the school with a measure of success, but gave it up on account of the small remuneration, or for some other good reason. Miss Barstow, ambitious to teach, although out of health, and hardly fitted, physically, for the place, undertook to teach the school. Everything passed off very well until last Wednesday, when, at the noon recess, Miss Barstow 'rung in' the scholars, but some of them refused to return to the school-room. She then shut out the delinquents, who immediately commenced to throw stones at the windows. When the dinner-hour arrived, Miss Barstow started for her boarding house; and while on her way there, four boys named respectively John Coffee, eleven years of age; James Gogswell, thirteen; Daniel Kelher, nine, and Jeremiah Keliher, eleven, brothers, commenced to stone her. One of the missiles, the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger, when the rascals declared that she was drunk. The poor girl finally managed to get to the house, and threw herself on a lounge, remarking to Mrs. Bates. 'Those awful boys have been stoning me.' After a short nap, the injured teacher ate a hearty meal, and then went to sleep again. On Awaking, she remarked to Mrs. Bates that she 'should not teach school this afternoon.' The lady of the house now felt serious at the condition of the teacher, and discovered that her limbs were very weak, and that she could hardly help herself. Finally Miss Barstow started for the train to go to Boston, and it was with a great effort that she reached the cars, having required the assistance of a lady friend to place her in a seat, and keep her awake during the passage. Upon the arrival of the train in Boston, friends saw her safely placed in a carriage. She died on the following day. Dr. Buckingham attended her. He said he could not understand the mystery of her trouble; but the cause of death was finally learned, it having been shown that an old disease had culminated in the stoning she had received at the hands of the boys. The boys (excepting Cogswell, who had run away) engaged in the murderous assault, were duly arrested, brought to this city, tried before Justice White on the charge of disturbing the school, and were each of them sent to the State Reform School. A post-mortem examination is also being made in the case, and it is probable that the Grand Jury of Norfolk County will find a bill against the boys for manslaughter.

Rules of Table Etiquette.

True politeness has its origin in Christian charity and kindness, and all standard rules of etiquette were founded for the greater convenience and happiness of the members of society. Although the reasons may not be obvious at first sight, they exist and will be apparent on careful consideration.

1. Do not keep others waiting for you either at the beginning or close of the meal.
2. Do not sip soup from the tip, but from the side of the spoon.
3. Be careful not to drop or spill anything on the table cloth.
4. Keep your plate neat; do not heap all sorts of food on it at once.
5. In passing your plate to be rehelped, retain the knife and fork.
6. When asked for a dish do not shove but hand it.
7. While drinking do not look around.
8. Instruct the servant to hand the cup at the left side, so that it may be received by the right hand.
9. Do not drink your tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer.
10. Use the knife for cutting only; never put it to the lips nor in the mouth
11. Break your bread into small pieces and rest them on your plate while spreading.
12. Do not eat too fast; besides giving one the appearance of greed, it is not healthy.
13. If you find anything unpleasant in your food put it aside as quietly as posible, without drawing the attention of others to it.
14. Do not open the lips nor make any unnecessary noise in chewing.
15. Do not touch the head.
16. Do not rest the elbow on the table.
17. Do not speak with the mouth full.
18. Brush the table neatly before bringing on the dessert.
19. Be thoughful of and attentive to the wants of those about you.
20. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.
21. Do not say anything not intended for all present to hear.
22. Leave your plate with the knife and fork lying parallel, the handles pointing to the right.
23. Never leave the table before others without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you.

—The brewers of Berlin have sent five hundred kegs of beer, packed in ice, to the German army. A committee of brewers, armed with the proper beer glasses, accompanies this shipment of malt extract. What can the German soldiers expect from the French if their own countrymen *malt*-treat them in such a manner?

—It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a water spout on or about their head waters, and their sources are not a very great distance apart. The flood came down in the Shenandoah in great waves succeeding each other rapidly.

—At a fair in San Francisco for the benefit of French sufferers, a young lady worked the sentence "Vive la France" in the center of a handkerchief with her own hair and presented the handkerchief to the fair. Monsieur Pioche bought it for $700 on Tuesday evening. On Friday it was sold for $1,000. It istimated that the fair will realize $50,000 in coin.

The Moon a Dead Star.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The Maine Journal of Education has translated an article from the Cosmos, in which Stanislaus Meunier gives some curious speculations with regard to the present physical condition of the moon.

His theory is, and has the support of eminent astronomers like Beer, Moedler, and Arago, that the Moon is a dead star. He draws this inference from a singular appearance upon the surface, which is called "grooves" by the physicists. These grooves have parallel sides nearly a mile in width, and from ten to one hundred and twenty-five miles in length. There are already ninety of them, and it is supposed that more are in process of formation. Reasoning from analogy, we must believe that at some period in the past, the moon had an atmosphere and water, and also that on account of her inferior size, she cooled much more quickly than the earth. The water penetrating the crust had been absorbed as the decrease of the internal heat increased the thickness of the crust, until long before the cooling process had reached the center, the water had disappeared. The rock then solidifying, as the heat supply diminished, contracted in a manner resembling the appearance of basalt and produced the grooves into which the atmosphere settled. Hence comes the chaotic appearance of the moon, with its immense mountains, volcanoes, and craters. Some astronomers have detected an appearance of action in some of the volcanoes; but the general opinion is, that every vestige of physical life has long since departed from the surface of our satellite.

These theories are all very well when applied to our distant neighbor, the moon; but we can not shut our eyes to the startling fact that the earth is undergoing a similar process of transformation. Geologists trace a close resemblance between the circles in the moon and the circles of granite and porphyry upon the earth. They have also discovered evidence of a fine stratification among the lunar mountains, while the volcanic formations bear a discernible analogy to those of Teneriffe and Palma.

According to the new theory, the following is the process slowly taking place on the earth's surface; for she, like her subordinate, is gradually cooling: It is estimated that one-fiftieth of the original ocean has been already absorded, and that when the crust of the earth has become one hundred miles in thickness every drop of water will disappear. It is also estimated that the earth could easily absorb fifty oceans like those which now cover a large portion of the surface.

All the water at present on the earth constitutes one twenty-four thousandth part of its weight, and once absorbed would become insensible to chemical analysis. The water being absorbed, the earth will crack open like the moon and form similar grooves into which the atmosphere will settle. Long before this era all life will have ceased.

Whether there is any truth in the new theory or not, we have no immediate cause of alarm; for the process will not advance enough to give the slightest record in the short span of a single life-time. According to the experiments of Bischof, it will take nine millions of years for the earth to cool down fifteen degrees. This loss is almost imperceptible, as the mineral heat adds only a thirtieth of a degree to the temperament of the surface.

If this process is true of the earth and the moon, the same cause must produce the same effects in the other planets and satellites of the system. Even the great sun himself must be subjected to the laws which rule his subordinates. Therefore, the time must come in the distant ages of the heareafter, when the sun, planets and moon, losing every vestige of heat, will have absorbed every drop of water in their thickened crust, and will have imprisoned every particle of atmosphere in their huge fissures.

The solar system, now so grandly beautiful, will then be but an assemblage of dead worlds, without a ray of light, without a wave of heat, without a drop of water, without a breath of air floating round in the immensity of space, bound together by the law of gravitation in the embrace of death.

It is not a pleasing speculation, if it is a philosophical one.

The Loss of the Iron War Steamer Captain.

Admiral Burton has addressed the following letter on the loss of the Captain to the London Times:

A great deal has been said and written as to the cause of the loss of this ill-fated ship totally irrelevant to the real cause of the lamentable disaster which occurred to her.

There are two causes, which are as clear as the sun at noonday, which were the only reasons for her capsizing. The first is that her centre of gravity was considerably above the line of flotation, whereas it ought to have been one-third below the line of flotation and two-thirds from the kelson. The second was because she was rigged with heavy masts and yards in place of having been rigged with jury masts, yarns and sails.

I have known ships of war sail with greater velocity under jurymasts, when blowing hard, than ships fully rigged with heavy masts, yards and sails.

You say in your valuable journal of this day that the turret ship design will carry everything before it if the element of danger can only be removed. What I have stated above is the only remedy that can possibly remove this element of danger.

By giving publicity to this letter in the interest of that profession to which I have the honor to belong and to which I am entirely devoted, you will oblige your most obedient servant.

J. RYDER BURTON, Admiral.
15 Park Squae, Sept. 26.

—A bridegroom at Richmond, Va., the other day was so charmed by the prospect of wedded bliss that he forgot to procure a license, and kept the wedding party in the church for nearly two hours, while he went to hunt up the Clerk of the Hustings Court.

—The champion hopper of the period has turned up at Albany. He has only one leg, but shows so much expertness in the use of it that he challenges the world to produce a man who can out-hop him. Last week he hopped a mile in front of the Capitol, to the admiration of a large crowd. What next?

VARIETIES.

—A tooth becomes a relation—when its a-kin.

—A young man at a recent fire threw away a pail of water because it was too hot to do any good.

—A Western editor announces that he is pained to hear that a dear friend of his has just gone to heaven.

—On account of the scarcity of water at Terre Haute, the milkmen have raised the price of milk to ten cents a quart.

—"A strong-minded woman" at Sioux City, Iowa, keeps a house of refreshment which she has dignified with the name of the Woman's Rights Hotel.

—"She isn't all that fancy painted her," bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; "and worse than that, she isn't all she paints herself."

—A young girl of Schenectady has been committed to the Troy jail in default of $20 fine, for having promenaded through the streets with a colored man.

—Very pretty watches are now made of glass on both sides, so that the works can be seen, with a small rim of silver, and fastened to the belt by a small silver chain.

—A lady on a down train to Springfield, Mass, gave the occupants of the car a surprise last week by presenting her blushing young husband with a son.

—A slab of petrified bacon is on exhibition at Sacramento, which was found in 1865 near one of Fremont's old camps, and is supposed to have been a portion of the provender of his party.

—An East Tennessee woman stopped a railroad train by waving a red flag, and wanted to know of the enraged conductor if Sairey Melvina Thompson was aboard—which the same was her sister.

—The Mayor of Montrose, Iowa, went on the roof of a new three-story schoolhouse and accidentally stepped off. The new Mayor reposes school examinations in the hands of a committee.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company, organized in 1867 with a capital of $1,000,000, has now increased it to $8,000,000 It runs its cars over fifteen thousand miles of railroads, and employs about three thousand men.

—The latest production of the fertile brain of an Indiana reporter is the story about the discovery by a census taker of a boy who rejoiced in the patriotic cognomen of "Star Spangled Banner Jones."

—The state of the market: pens, ink and paper are stationery; new milk is unchanged; brogans are heavy, but dealers generally are firm; wheat is a grain better than oats; wines and liquors generally have a downward tendency; yeast cakes are rising.

—A terrible commotion was raised on a Pennsylvania railroad train recently, by a report that a passenger was afflicted with a contagious eruptive disease. Investigation proved that the disease was caused by a fearful onslaught of mosquitoes.

—An English wife abusing her husband on account of his mercenary disposition, said to him that if she was dead, he would marry the devil's eldest daughter if he could get anything by it. "That's true;" replied the husband, "but in England one cannot marry two sisters."

—Public dinner orators shou'd be careful how they express themselves. We read the other day that the builder of a church now in course of construction, when the toast of his health was given, rather enigmatically replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

—An eccentric individual at Cambridge, Mass., recently procured three marriage licenses on different days from the City Clerk, with his own name inserted in each. In reply to the inquiry of one of the officials, he said that two of the women had refused to marry him because he had not asked them before procuring the license.

—Probably many are not aware that black-dyed silk is liable to spontaneous combustion, but such is believed to be the fact by experienced observers. The real cause of the action has not yet been definitely elucidated. However, it is advisable not to keep large quantities of black-dyed silk together, and also to prevent it getting very dry, or being kept where is not ample ventilation.

—Along the Sierra Nevada, close to the line of snow, a plant grows of size varying from an inch to two inches in thickness, and height to the dimensions of the largest cabbages. It is known as the snow cactus and depends for moisture on the melting snow. It has been recently proposed to treat the plant as a table vegetable; and it is said that boiled and served like asparagus, it is found equally succulent and satisfactory.

—Excellent jelly or glue is now made out of old boots. At a recent meeting of the Liberal Club Prof. Van der Wyde demonstrated the feasibility of such a transmutation. The leather being treated with lime, under increased atmospheric pressure, parts with its tannin and reverts to the condition of gelatin, when it may be either converted into glue or cast in a mold for edible or ornamental purposes. Think of boiled boots as light diet!

—Failing to secure justice at San Francisco, the other day, for a breach of contract, a few wealthy Celestials of that city took the law into their own hands, seized the spokesman of their brother barbarians, who had failed to come to time, carried him into a small room, pinioned him with a rope and a broom-stick, bent him to a sitting posture, placed a piece of wood in his mouth, and kept him in that position for three days.

—A correspondent of the Hillsboro' (N. C.) Record writes: Eng and Chang reached here—Mt. Airy—some few weeks since. He was taken on his return from Europe. He had a hard time of it here. Both had to lie in bed together. Eng is now up, though he has lost the use of his left hand (the side next to his brother) and is without the use of his left leg, only having the power to crook his toes. He goes on a crutch under his right arm and his left foot is held up with a leather strap, which his brother Chang holds as he hobbles along.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

WHEN the Radicals talk about a reduction of taxes during their administration of the National government, they forget that an official record, in relation to this matter, is accessible to the press and people. Here it is, as endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

	Taxes in War Years.
1861	$41,000 000
1862	51,000,000
1863	111,000,000
1864	260,000,000
1865	329,000,000
Total	$792,000,000

	Taxes in Years of Peace.
1866	$558,000,000
1867	490,000,000
1868	505,000,000
1869	480,000,000
1870	408,000,000
Total	$2,343,000,000

These figures prove that taxes have been increased three-fold by the Radicals, instead of being diminished. During the war, the highest tax point reached was $329,000,000. Since peace was announced, the taxes have touched $560,900,000. In this manner the Radicals have reduced taxes.

THE TWO FINANCIAL POLICIES.

The *Enquirer* of Cincinnati says the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Cincinnati *Times*, both Republican, admit that the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks. That is the Democratic doctrine; and the Democratic policy is to pay them off in greenbacks. Why not? Why should these bonds not be paid according to the contract between the Government and the purchasers of the bonds? Why does General GRANT's Secretary of the Treasury pay eleven hundred dollars in greenbacks for a bond, when he should justly day but ten hundred?

The policy of the Administration is to pay off the bonds in gold, when they are payable in greenbacks, thereby adding to the wealth of the bondholders. The bonds pay no taxes, neither Federal, State or Municipal, yet the Washington Administration enhances their value by paying ten per cent. premium for them, when they should be taken in at par. It is made a source of congratulation by the administration stumpers and presses that GRANT has paid off one hundred and seventy millions of the public debt. In paying this amount seventeen millions of it is the cost of the Radical over the Democratic financial policy. With the same money the Democratic policy would have paid one hundred and eighty-seven millions of the debt, instead of one hundred and seventy millions.

And, had the Democrats been in power, *five hundred millions* of the public debt would, by this time, have been discharged, instead of only one hundred and seventy millions, and without any greater taxation of the people than they have been subjected to during the present Administrotion. That a large majority of the people are favorable to the Democratic financial policy, we entertain no doubt whatever, and nothing but unreflecting partyism prevents one-half the Republicans from openly espousing the Democratic side.

THE OUTLOOK.

The political excitement was terribly intense toward the close of last week, and, of course, will be lively to-day. The situation of the different parties has not changed within the last four or five days, save as to Gen. NEGLEY. He has been industriously engaged in trying to commit political suicide for some two weeks, and finally accomplished the feat on Saturday.

Henceforth the *Gazette* is down on NEGLEY. The General has long felt the necessity of having an organ which would represent this views of things. This the *Gazette* either could not or would not do, so there was nothing left that the General could do except to start an organ of his own, which he did yesterday. This organ, too, was started, to the endless sorrow and destruction of the Democracy. It is probable that the Democracy does not know this fact, but it is certainly true; and this is the way the affair happened: NEGLEY started his organ by purchasing a "Democratic text book."

Of course, the knowledge of this "red hot" paper had come to only a limited number of people; but it nevertheless arose like an arithmetical progression of green bay trees and flourished and grew immensely. The person who controls the present organ of General NEGLEY, always goes early into the market with his vast carpetbag stuffed full of principles, accompanied by an interminable train of "moral convictions," of such depth, hight and general thickness as to be perfectly astonishing, seeking for a purchaser. For a consideration he will turn out a first, second or third rate of "moral convictions" according to the price paid.

General NEGLEY fully realized the fact that he stood in need of some "moral convictions," so he purchased them by buying the "Democratic text book" already referred to. He paid for them what MRS. PARTINGTON would denominate "a mess of first-class potash." While the *Gazette* will get so much a line for bringing out this morning a second edition of the "red hot," its gizzard will be rent rom center to circumference at the contemplation of NEGLEY's desertion of its standard, and flinging to the breeze the oriflamme of a new organ that will, it is expected, be so excessively "red hot" in its next issue that even General NEGLEY cannot hold it. BEN. MORGAN's "Red Planet" will be stricken from the calendar, in all the observations, when this conecntric condensation of meteordom next makes its appearance.

IF a man brings a suit for libel agains a newspaper—say the *Commercial*, for instance—and let us suppose the plaintiff to be Mr. FELIX C. NEGLEY—and let us imagine that the libel consisted in the charge by the *Commercial* that NEGLEY did sell his *chance* for an office for two thousand dollars, cash in hand—and then, let us further suppose that Mr. NEGLEY, after making his information, should decline to appear before the magistrate to make the charge good. Does not this look as if the *Commercial* (for instance) had not libeled nor deamed the hypothetical Mr. NEGLEY? And further, would it not seem that in making his information, in the first place, Mr. NEGLEY libeled the *Commercial?*

THE WHITE MEN RULE IN DELAWARE.

The *Age* of Friday prints this dispatch:

Wilmington, October 6.—The result of the election held in this State on last Tuesday, October 4 for officers and Inspectors of the State Election, to be held in November, is highly gratifying to the Democracy. The Radicals were confident, in view of the votes of their negro allies, of having a majority; so confident that, on the morning after the election, Radical journals, without waiting for returns, announced that their party had carried the State. The returns now in show that the State is Democratic by over two thousand majority. New Castle county, the stronghold of Radicalism and of the negro vote, gives only forty-four majority for that party. Kent county gives about one thousand Democratic majority, and Sussex county eleven hundred and sixty nine. The Democratic party in this State now numbers within its ranks nearly the whole white vote. The forcing of the negro suffrage upon the people has caused all respectable white men, who have previously voted the Republican ticket, to leave the Radicals and ally themselves with the White man's party.

SOME weeks ago, a gentleman appeared anxious to know why the THE POST had not noticed the so called "Pittsburgh Sunday World." When recent events are taken into consideration, the following may not be out of order: Because its chief projector had deceived the Democracy of Blair county by getting himself elected a delegate to the State Convention in the interests of its first choice for Governor. He then betrayed that trust, and two weeks before the election sold out the regular nominee, Judge PACKER. Our readers will remember the extracts abusing PACKER and the Democracy, taken from the Altoona *Vindicator*, a paper he then controlled, and which were republished by the *Commercial* and *Gazette* of this city. A traitor who once sold out the Democracy, we naturally concluded would do so again, and consequently, while we are ever anxious to welcome aid to our cause, we could not in good faith introduce such characters into the society of gentlemen.

TO THE POLITICIANS.—Let the Chinese alone, or they will vote against you in a few years. They are coming all the time.—*Phila. City Item.*

Just so. The Radical party will soon make voters of these rat-eaters, provided they can use them as they do the negroes. A few years ago, every Radical paper in the land denied that it was the intention to give the negro the ballot, just as they do now with the Chinese.

THE true reason for the difference between British treatment of Germany and the United States is that the London Foreign Office has now neither respect for nor fear of the government at Washington. At Berlin it sees brains and courage; at Washington, in the person of President GRANT, it can just now see neither. So long as the late Lord CLARENDON saw that our case against Great Britain could not be *put* at Washington in a shape to stand investigation and discussion—could not be brought to *a head*—so long he saw it was safe to indulge the traditional feeling of Englishmen for Americans. But now, that the British are themselves, in discussions with Germany, admitting the justice of our claims, cannot GRANT see where is the pivot of the Alabama controversy?

THE Washington *Evening Star* says that it is really wonderful, the number of members of Congress all over the country declining renomination on account of "the necessities of private business." It is another remarkable circumstance that most of these gentleman who so pointedly refuse to present themselves before the people again, voted for keeping up the abominable income tax. Perhaps they find that the people rather prefer that they should hereafter give their attention to their private business.

EX-ATTORNEY General SPEED, who made himself so convenient a tool of the Radicals under the LINCOLN administration, has been nominated for Congress by the Radicals of the Fifth Kentucky District. As the Democratic majority in that District two years ago was only a little over thirteen thousand in a total vote of seventeen thousand, Mr. SPEED'S chances of election are rather slim.

TROUGH, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, says:

The Pittsburgh *Sunday World* is the title of a new Democratic journal recently started in Pittsburgh by the *World* Printing Company. J. F. Campbell, late of the Altoona *Vindicator*, is the editor. So far as we can judge, the *World* has been started to allow a few sore heads the privilege of venting their spleen against that excellent Democratic sheet, THE POST.

Their spleen has not only been directed against THE POST, but the entire Democratic ticket. It is a Radical sheet now, and can do the Democracy no harm.

FROM all parts of the country reports come of splits in Radical Conventions. The Radicals are not satisfied to wait until the people will be made sensible of their corruption and profligacy and drive them from power, but are beginning to destroy each other. Being bound together only by the "cohesive power of public plunder," the beginning of the end is not far off.

IT is no wonder AKERMAN is sick after concocting such an election law, as is before the Georgia Legislature. It denies the right of the citizens to challenge an illegal voter and put him on his oath. The management of the election is confided exclusively to partisan managers throughout the State, with power to make any return they choose, and without remedy left to the people in cases of fraud.

THE London *Standard*, on receiving the report by cable of the illness of General LEE, said, in an editorial article:

A country which has given birth to such a man as Robert E. Lee may look the proudest nation in the most chivalric period of the history of Europe, fearlessly in the face; for no race has in any age produced a nobler soldier, Christian gentleman and man than the heroic Virginian captain.

LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, has resigned. He held that candidates ought to be selected without reference to their eligibility, but the Democracy of the State differed with him, and insisted on fit candidates or none. The Democrats show the same honesty of purpose all over the country.

A MEETING of disaffected Radicals in Wyoming county, New York, adopted this resolution:

"It has become apparent that the organization of the Republican party of Wyoming county has fallen into the hands of men who used it exclusively for their own aggrandizement, disregarding the interest and expressed will of the people."

THE Radical factions of Missouri are preparing to rend each other at the fall elections. Their greed and lust for spoils have made them reckless, and the honest men of the State anxiously await the result. They, however, are not idle, and are working hard to free the State from Radical rule.

THE Republicans of New York, despairing of carrying the State ticket, assert that General WOODFORD does not care for an election. He will make more by defeat than success, for in the former case he expects that General GRANT will give him a paying office in consideration of his being a martyr.

GRANVILLE WOODSON, of the colored element, is not much on a speech, but presides with elegance upon public occasions. He is especially esteemed for his vocal powers, and enlivens the festive gatherings of his race, with the cheerful song of old JOHN BROWN. GRANVILLE votes as he fought, with the ringers.

JOHN BROWN is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Tennessee. JOHN YOUNG BROWN has been nominated by several meetings as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri is J. GRATZ BROWN.

THE Temperance men of Missouri have resolved not to enter the political arena as a party. At their State convention in St. Louis on Wednesday a resolution to vote only for Temperance men at the coming election was defeated.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE writes to a friend that his health has greatly improved; that he rides and walks out every day, and that he feels assured that, when he returns to Washington in a few weeks, he will be in better health than for some years.

WHEN BROWNLOW terrorized Nashville in 1867, the Democratic *vote* was 900, the Radical *majority* 4,556. The other day the Democratic majority in that city was 2,000, all disfranchisement having been removed.

SCOTT, the carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, has sent ten boxes of Winchester rifles and seven boxes of ammunition to Spartanburg for the colored militia—to be used for election purposes.

SPEER, a Radical revenue collector in Kansas, has been ascertained to be a defaulter only to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. He is the proprietor of a very "loyal" newspaper.

GRANT'S idea of the duties of President is to dictate to the members of his party for whom they shall vote for State and local officers.

THE kind of peace that Mr. GRANT most fancies is a time-piece.—*Chicago Times.*

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

Handsome Democratic Gains—New Haven Democratic by the Usual Majority.

(From the New Haven Register of Tuesday.)

The result of the election in this town is especially encouraging to the Democracy. There was very little interest taken by political committees, and every man voted or not, as he saw fit. Yet the result was a Democratic majority of about eight hundred, which is just about the average majority, at town elections, for several years past. Last year the party was divided, and a mixed ticket was elected. This year Democrats took our advice and concluded to fight the enemy, instead of their friends. The old fight of factions is now happily ended, and the party is in a position to do good service in the spring campaign. The Democrats of Wallingford have seen the error of their ways, and elected the regular ticket by about eighty majority. This speaks well for the party in that sterling old town. The efforts of a few to create dissentions were successful for a time, but the common interest in the success of Democratic principles has produced harmony. We regret that the Democrats of Hartford were not animated by the same spirit as those of Wallingford and New Haven. Owing to local dissensions, only a portion of the Democratic ticket was elected. The board of selectmen is divided. The Democrats elect the town clerk and most of the subordinate officers. So far as returns have been received, very few changes have been made. North Haven, which has been steadily Republican, ten or fifteen years, went Democratic by six majority, on Monday. Norfolk has usually been good for about 200 Republican majority, but this year it elects a Citizens' ticket. A special despatch to the *Register* says that that the Radical slate for town officers was defeated by a large majority. Other towns in the state have done well. Branford divided last year, elects a clean Democratic board. Barkhampsted, which has heretofore been a very close town, gives 60 Democratic majority.

"Spots on the Sun."

One of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune* undertakes to correct Professor LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory in his theory of the spots on the sun. He says:

The public may not share the interest of the professional observer in such matters, but our own planet is too intimately connected with these phenomena not to make them claim some interest from all of us. Why these magnetic needles move responsively to these great changes in the sun, or why auroras will light up our winter sky, at intervals more frequently repeated as this solar action is more violent, are questions which astronomy is now trying to answer. The fact that they do so is certain; the cause is still wholly unknown to science."

The *Tribune* then proceeds to say that the "correlation of several well recognized facts in physics is too nearly conclusive on the subject to permit the statement that the cause is wholly unknown." We briefly recapitulate:

A dissection of the integral solar ray shows that the dark colored portions—the violet, indigo and blue—are more highly actinic in their action on earthly substance than the other portions of the ray. They induce chemical changes in terrestrial compounds which the lighter colored rays do not.

Chemical changes and electrical disturbance, or excitation are coexistent; indeed they are the exact equivalents of each other, like heat and motion.

The sun spots are dark colored; hence, when the solar surface is partially obscured by spots, the earth receives a greater proportion than usual of the rays which produce chemical changes and electrical and magnetic excitations on the earth and its atmosphere.

Hence the "magnetic storms," as they are called, with there phenomena of disturbed needles, and increase auroral display.

Astronomy has *already* answered the questions referred to.

How a Judge was Snubbed

The Boston Bulletin tell this: "Old Judge B——, of New Hampshire, was what Artemus Ward would have called a 'sociable cuss' off the bench, and was noted for claiming acquaintance with any one whose appearance happened to please him. Entering a crowded car on the Boston and Maine Railroad one day, his Honor found the only unoccupied seat to be by the side of a smartly-dressed and rather good-looking young woman. Ascertaining that the seat was not engaged, the Judge settled himself comfortably in it, and turning with his accustomed *sang froid* said:

"'Your face seems familiar to me, my dear. I think I must know you.'

"'I should think you might,' said the unknown, in a hoarse, whisky contralto voice, turning a vindictive pair of eyes on the astonished Judge; 'I should think you might, you sent me to the House of Correction for three months last winter, you infernal old scroundrel.'

"The Judge did not press his claims for acquaintance any further in that quarter."

Surgeons at the Scene of War.

"A surgeon" writes from France: "The greatest event of the war, in the matter of saving life, was, perhaps, the tying of the carotid artery in the case of a wounded soldier bleeding to death on the hideous day of Sedan, by a surgeon amidst a hurricane of bullets—that was an American volunteer surgeon. The soldier has recovered, snatched from the jaws of death. The American was helped by an Irish surgeon. This is one of the most desperate operations in surgery, requiring the steady, minute precision of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, exquisitely accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, minute dissecting away of nerves and fibres to get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch, though the hospital itself was smashed by cannon balls."

—The ladies of Louisville, Ky., desire answers to the following questions: 'What do the men do at clubs?' Are dubs immoral? How much does it cost to belong to one of them? Do they prevent young men from marrying? Are they a sign of civilization or of corruption and decadence?"

—The Craig-Sprague breach of promise case at Chicago is up again, and Mr. Sprague is being called upon to explain what he meant by writing that "he loved Mandy Craig better nor he did his geasus.". It is the general opinion that he wrote it during one of his "bad spells."

—A stranger entering a church in a certain city, was shown into a back seat near the door, under the gallery. He was not supplied with a hymn book, and no one paid the least attention to him. In noticing the incident he says: "When the collection was taken up, the man in the back seat was remembered."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

NAPOLEONIC AGITATION.

LONDON, October 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. Rouher and Jerome David are living in the city. They go to Chiselhurst quite frequently to confer with the Empress. Rumors that the Prussian government is not hostile to this movement in favor of Napoleon are reported, and some persons even go so far as to assert that Bismarck has furnished part of the funds for the establishment of *La Situation*, the Imperial newspaper here.

THE PARIS DEFENSES.

Late advices from Paris announce that General Trochu is turning to good account the experience and abilities of General Ripley. The Parisians claim that the Prussians will find plenty of defensive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

[Herald Special.]

INDEMNITY DEMANDED BY THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, October 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for the losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns have also required special damages asserting that although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the interests of trade, through their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors, was so great that it is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization, in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for the universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

TOURS, October 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all their arrangements for

SHELLING AND ATTACKING PARIS.

The guns and mortars are in position. The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison is prepared at a moment to second such an attack as the forces outside the Prussian lines may make. The French know that some time must elapse ere an offensive moment can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobiles.

FRENCH MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

In view of the Prussian approach, military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified, and occupied by regular troops. The Government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there a line of Mobile Guards.

An armed frigate that entered Havre created a scare in saluting the people. It was supposed that the enemy were bombarding the town.

At Lyons the Reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Greve, numbering over 2,000 persons. It is expected the Government will at once take measures to stop these manifestations.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR TOPICS.

LONDON, October 6.—Treskow is commander of the Prussian army destined for service in the South of France.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasburg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered houseless is ten thousand. Subscriptions are general throughout Germany for their relief.

King William reveiwed the Sixth Prussian Corps at Versailles on Wednesday. The headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

CABLEGRAMS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, October 6.—One of the Anglo-American cables is injured near Newfoundland. As the company has a repair steamer in the American coast it is to be hoped that the cable will be in good working order in a few days.

RUMORED ENGAGEMENTS. — FRENCH SUCCESSES.

CHARTRES, October 5—via Tours, October 6.—Cannonading commenced this morning near Maintenon.

ST. QUENTIN, October 5.—via Tours, October 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons and the prisoners say two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated by the garrison. A report from Gen. Rigon, forwarded from Tours, shows there was a decided success achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

A STEAM MITRAILLEUR.

TOURS, October 6.—It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleur the most formidable yet known.

No news from Paris.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Letters received here from Paris are to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city have improved, and there are no dissensions dividing the people, all of whom, regardless of political opinions, are united in the defence of the capitol. The arming of the citizens continues, and the hopes of the Prussians that the people of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy will be disappointed.

THE POPE.

FLORENCE, October 6.—The Pope has accepted his monthly stipend of fifty thousand crowns which was tendered him from the treasury of the Italian government.

SANITARY CONTRIBUTIONS—PERSONAL.

LONDON, October 7.—The Masonic fraternity of England has contributed 70,000 pounds sterling for the relief of the families of soldiers.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Gramer de Cassagnac has gone to visit the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

The remains of Paul Cassagnac have been interred at Cassel.

VERSAILLES, October 6, Evening, via. Berlin, 7th.—The Prussian cavalry are scouring the country towards the Loire. They

DROVE ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MOBILES

Out of Montfort Lamiury.

Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper, has an ingenious but doubtless imaginary account of

AN ÆRIAL CONFLICT

Between Felix Tournachon Nadar, a celebrated French æronaut and a Prussian æronaut. The former came off victorious.

WAR NOTES.

The great gun for fort D'Ivy is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Branchitsk has been appointed Military Governor at Versailles.

The Prussians besieging Bitsche, are occupying wooden huts instead of tents.

STRASBURG, October 6—via Berlin.—General Van Werder, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers lost, from the twenty-first of September to the capitulation, thirty killed and wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 906 killed and wounded, embracing 113 officers.

LONDON, October 7.—Both the Cologne *Gazette* and the *Independent Belge* assert that there is a complete underground communication to Paris and Tours. The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter and are disposed to press the siege at Paris.

Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3,000 at Rambouillet.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbered 1,500 and not 500 as first reported.

A dispatch from Bonneville, in the Department of the Eureset-Loire, dated Thursday evening, says.

THE ENEMY IS EVACUATING THE COUNTRY BEYOND TOURS,

and is apparently falling back on Etampes.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 7.—Thiers, while here, explained to the Italian Ambassador, that his only motive for opposing Italian unity was the fact that it would encourage German unity.

LONDON, October 7.—The only objection the Bavarian Government has to the German Confederacy, is her reluctance to place her army under federal charge in times of peace.

The *Times* has an eloquent editorial on rectitude in relation to England's neutrality.

ANTWERP, October 7.—The entrenched camp, having been evacuated by the militia, has been occupied by the French prisoners lately quartered at Beverloo.

LONDON, October 7.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived here.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to opposed increased vigilance and more vigorous resistance to the Prussian raids.

TROOPS ORDERED FORWARD.

NAMUR, October 7.—The Belgian troops which had been ordered to withdraw from their observations upon the frontier, and had partially retired, have again been ordered forward.

The Count of Flanders has re-established his headquarters here, and is concentrating a heavy force.

A great camp is being formed at Aulon, close to the frontier. Twenty-five thousand men of all arms will compose this army.

The Prussians have

BEGUN ACTIVE BESIEGEMENT OF MEZIERES AND ROCROY,

Close to the Belgian frontier, and breaches of neutrality are feared.

GENERAL BOURBAKI PERMITTED TO REENTER METZ.

LUXEMBURG, October 7.—Gen. Bourbaki has been permitted to reenter Metz by order of King William.

The country around Metz is being devastated by the Prussians, to prevent the French from obtaining provisions by sorties.

Count Bismarck, in a recent manifesto, stated that Germany is uninfluenced by whatever form of Government France may possess whether Monarchial or Republican so that it offers substantial guarantees o peace for the future.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES

ROME, October 7—The Pontifical Zouves have been sent to France to form another corps.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

ROUEN, October 7.—The Prussians have advanced from Mantes sur-Seine and occupied Pacy-sur Eure. and the town of Vernon, in the Department of Eure, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the National Guard. The latter town was shelled vigorously and the garrison driven out fighting bravely. This city is now threatened on both banks of the Seine, from Beauvais on the north and Vernon on the south. The Prussians are doubtless pushing their lines this way.

A PROTEST.

BERLIN, October 7.—The Democratic Workingmen's Union of this city have adopted a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

COMMISSION ADJOURNED.

The Commission of the North German Confederation, who have been negotiating with the Bavarian and Wurtemburg governments, have suspended their sessions. Baron Rogg and Errbruck, Delbruck and other German diplomats composing the Commission, have been summoned to the King's headquarters at Versailles.

The Fourteenth German Army Corps, under Gen. Von Werder, left Strasburg and took up its line of march into the South of France yesterday. They will probably effect a junction with the army of General Von Treskow, near Belfort, and continue the movement southwardly.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHEVILLY.

TOURS, October 6—The following dispatch has been received from the Capital: Paris, Sunday, October 2—The French troops, numbering 65,000, engaged with a

STATUE OF CLEOPATRA.

What! this cold quarry-stuff for Antony's queen:
Marble for fire; the sculptured art of eyes
For that consummate passion that, between
Love and desire, shook kingdoms with her sighs.

Yet thus she might have looked when the red asp
Had sucked the sultry Egypt from her veins;
But not when love-warm from her warrior's clasp,
The sweet mouth blossomed with the mixed lip-stains.

Those beautiful lips, and bountiful, that crushed
The blood-red out of his own, and clung
With ripe possession till the bosom blushed,
And all the seething senses swayed and swung.

Eyes that smote eyes with blindness, perilous, deep
As soundless cisterns of delirious light;
Limbs, lustrous as the lotus-laving sweep
Of the Nile waters when the moon is white.

The sumptuous sense of woman; the rare feast
Of queenly body and voluptuous breath,
To comfort and make glad the enamoured beast
That crawls, and basks, and bites it to the death.

FADED FLOWERS.

O faded flowers? so lovely still in death—
So fair; so frail it seems as though a breath,
A whispering wind, would all your beauty mar.
How sad, yet O how true, a type ye are
Of man's fast-fading life and hopes below!
To my sad heart to-night ye speak. I know,
Of cherished hopes, that in my youth seemed bright,
But which, like you, have faded in my sight,
And drooped, and died, and passed away from earth.
With all the joys that in them had their birth.
And as I gaze upon ye, faded flowers,
My thoughts fly back to happy bygone hours,
Until before me rise, as in a dream,
The forms of these (sweet faded flowers they seem)
Whom in those early days I loved and lost—
Like flowers nipped killed while the bud, by frost!
Alas! that in our lives it should be so!
And yet it is the fate of all below;
Our hopes must fade, and friends must pass away,
Until we reach "a land of purer day;"
For there, O faded flowers! they all, like ye,
Shall bloom afresh, and still more lovely be;
The hopes we've lost, the loved ones whom we mourn,
More bright and beautiful shall then return,
And, like sweet everlasting flowers, shall bloom
In regions where no fading e'er shall come;
Where friends, and hopes, and flowers shall live for aye,
And "lovely things" and sweet, pass not away."

AN INVALID'S PLEA.

BY ALICE CARY.

O Summer! my beautiful, beautiful Summer!
I look in thy face, and I long so to live:
But ah! hast thou room for an idle new-comer,
With all things to take, and with nothing to give?

With all things to take of thy dear loving kindness,
The wine of thy sunshine, the dew of thy air;
And with nothing to give but the deafness and blindness
Begot in the depths of an utter despair?

As if the gay harvester meant but to screen her,
The black spider sets in her low lot and weaves;
A lesson of trust to the tender eyed gleaner
That bears in her brown arms the gold of the sheaves.

The blue bird that frills her low lay in the bushes
Provokes from the robin a merrier glee;
The rose pays the sun for his kiss with her blushes,
And all things pay tithes to thee—all things but me!

At even, the fire flies trim with their glimmers
The wild weedy skirts of the field and the wood:
At morning, those dear little yellow-winged swimmers,
The butterflies, hasten to make their place good.
The violet, always so white and so saintly,
The cardinal warming the frost with her blaze;
The ant, keeping house at her sand-hearth so quaintly,
Reproaches my idle and indolent ways.

When o'er the high east the red morning is breaking,
And driving the amber of starlight behind,
The land of enchantment I leave on awaking,
Is not so enchanted as that which I find.
And when the low west by the sunset is flattered,
And locust and cicada sing up their best,
Peace comes to my thoughts that were used to be flattered,
Like doves when an eagle's wing darkens their nest.

The green little grasshopper, weak as we deem her,
Chirps, day in and out, for the sweet right to live;
And canst thou, O Summer! make room for a dreamer,
With all things to take, and with nothing to give?
Room only to wrap her hot cheeks in the shadows,
And all on thy dulse-fringed pillows to lie,
And dream of the gates of the glorious meadows,
Where never a rose of the roses shall die!

"CICELY."

(ALKALI STATION,)

Cicely says you're a poet; may be: I ain't much on rhyme;
I reckon you'd give me a hundred and beat me every time.
Poetry! that's the way some chaps put up an idee,
But I take mine "straight without sugar," that's what's the matter with me.

Poetry! just look round you—alkali, rock, and sage;
Sage-brush, rock, and alkali: ain't it a pretty page!
Sun in the east at mornin,' sun in the west at night,
And the shadow of this yer station the only thing moves in sight.

Poetry!—Well now—Polly! Polly run to your mam;
Run right away, my pooty! By-by! Ain't she a lamb?
Poetry!—that reminds me o'suthin' right in that suit:
Jest shet that door thar, will yer, for Cicely's ears is cute.

Ye noticed Polly—the baby! A month afore she was born,
Cicely—my old woman—was moody-like and forlorn;
Out of her head and crazy, and talked of flowers and trees;
Family man, yourself, sir? Well, you know what a woman be's.

Nervous she was, and restless—said that she couldn't stay,
Stay—and the nearest woman seventeen miles away.
But I fixed it up with the Doctor, and he said he would be on hand,
And I kinder stuck by the shanty, and fenced in that bit o'land.

One night—the tenth of October—I woke with a cuss and fright,
For the door it was standing open, and Cicely warn't in sight.
But a note was pinned on the blanket, which it said that she couldn't stay,
But had gone to visit her neighbor—seventeen miles away!

When an' how she stampeded, I didn't wait for to see,
For out in the road, next minit, I started as wild as she;
Running first this way and that way, like a hound that is off the scent,
For there warn't no track in the darkness to tell me the way she went.

I've had some mighty mean moments afore I kem to this spot—
Lost on the Plains in '50, drownded almost, and shot;
But out on this alkali desert, a hunting a crazy wife,
Was ra'ly as on-satisfactory as any thing in my life.

"Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" I called, and I held my breath,
And "Cicely!" came from the canyon—and all was as still as death.
And "Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" came from the rocks below,
And jest but a whisper of "Cicely!" down from them peaks of snow.

I ain't what you call rel gious—but I jest looked up to the sky—
And—this yer's to what I'm coming, and may be ye thing I die:
But up away to the east'ard, yaller and big and far,
I saw on a sudden rising the singlerist kind of star.

Big and yaller and dancing, it seemed to beckon to me:
Yaller and big and dancing, such as you never see:
Big and yaller and dancing—I never saw such a star,
And I thought of them sharps in the Bible, and I went for it then and thar.

Over the brush and bowlders, I stumbled and I pushed ahead:
Keeping the star afore me, I went wherever it led.
It might have been for an hour, which seemed like a night and part and night,
But o' the yearth afore me that riz up a baby's cry.

Listen! that's the same music; but her lungs they are stronger now
Than the day I packed her and her mother—I'm derned if I jest know how.
But the Doctor kem the next minit, and the joke o' the whol thing is
That cis never knew what happened from that very night to this!

But Cicely says you're a poet, and may be you might, some day,
Jest sling her a rhyme 'bout a baby that was born in a cyclotis way.
And see what she says: and, old fellow, when you speak of the star, don't tell
As how 'twas the Doctor's-lantern—for may be 'twon't sound well.

—From the Overland Monthly for October.

Hints to Housekeepers—How to Buy Goods.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, gives these practical bits of advice to young housekeepers:

In buying beef remember that ox-beef is the best. The animal should be five or six years old before it is killed if you would have the best beef. If well fed it will be fine grained; the lean should be a bright red color, and well mingled with fat. If there is not a good quality of fat running through it the beef will be tough, and not well flavored. The fat should be a rich clear white, just tinged with yellow, and firm, and the suet also. Heifer or cow beef is paler than ox beef, firmer grained, the fat a clear white, and the bones smaller, but it is not as rich or juicy. When the animal is too old, or badly fed, it is of a dark red, the fat skinny and tough, and in very old beef a horny substance will be found running through the ribs. When it is pressed if the meat rises quickly from the finger it is good; but if the finger dent rises slowly, or not at all, do not buy it; it is poor meat. The sirloin and the middle ribs are the best for roasting. If you buy a sirloin have it cut from the 'chump end,' which has a good undercut or fillet. The rump is often preferred by epicures, but being too large to roast is usually cut from what is called the 'chump end.' Porter-house steak is the best for broiling, but not the most economical. One rib is too small for baking; it dries in cooking, and is not good economy unless you take out the bone, roll the meat and stuff it when it makes a nice dish for a small family.

Veal should be small and white, the kidney well covered with fat. If the calf is over ten weeks old the meat will be coarse. The flesh should be dry and white. If coarse grained, moist and clammy, have nothing to do with it. The fillet, loin and shoulder are the best for roasting. The breast, well cut and jointed, makes a fine stew or pot-pie, and is better economy than when baked or roasted. Veal is excellent to make 'stock' for soups; the knuckle or the poorer parts of the neck are just as good for soup as the more expensive parts.

Mutton should be dark colored, and have plenty of fat. The color determines the age, and age is considered a mark of excellence in mutton. It should be five or six years old to satisfy a lover of mutton. All the joints may be roasted—but the saddle, and next to that the haunch—the leg and loin undivided—are the best; chops are cut from the loin, cutlets from the leg; the best end of the neck, or thick end of the loin. The leg and neck are often boiled.

"Lamb should be small, pale red and fat. Best roasted. The leg, when the lamb attains a good size, is excellent boiled.

Pork should never be bought except from a butcher whose honesty you are sure of, and who knows where the pork was fattened. It is not a very healthful meat at the best, and none should be used unless corn-fed. There is much bad or diseased pork sold, and it is very dangerous food. If the flesh feels flabby or clammy to the touch, it is not good, and should not any account be used. If there are kernels in the fat let it alone. The fat should be hard, the lean white and fine in the grain, and the rind thin and smooth.

As soon as your meat of any kind is brought home from the butcher's, wipe it with a clean dry cloth. If in summer you find any "fly-blows," which is very common, cut them out at once, and no harm will be done. In the loins a long pipe runs by the bone; that should be taken out immediately, or in a few hours it will taint and spoil the joint. If the meat is not to be used at once, dredge it with pepper. Powdered charcoal dusted over meat will help to keep it sweet, or will remove any taint already begun. It is wise to keep charcoal on hand during warm weather; it is wonderfully efficacious in preserving meat, and if dusted over it while hanging, it can all be washed off when you are ready to cook it. Most meat is more tender and easily digested if kept hanging some time, and charcoal is a great and reliable aid in preserving it. Lamb and veal cannot be kept as safely as beef and mutton.

"In choosing turkies and fowls bear in mind that the male bird, if young, will have a smooth leg and short spur, eyes bright and full, feet supple. The hen may be judged by the same signs, and if these are not found to be sure the birds are stale and old.

"Ducks, geese and pigeons should have pliable feet; if stiff, they are old. In all, the vent should be firm; if discolored or flabby, they are stale. This last sign should be remembered in judging of all poultry or game.

The Leonine City.

Why should this corner of Rome, which lies between the Tiber, the city wall, and the Barberini Villa, have been designated the Leonine City? The answer is to be found in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Leo III., the hundredth Pope, and the same who, on Christmas-day 800, A. D., had crowned Charlemagne as Emperor of the West, in St. Peter's Church (not the present structure), conceived the idea of enclosing Rome with fortified walls, but was unable to carry out that project from want of means. Thirty-six years after the death of this Pope, one of his successors, the fourth who assumed the name of Leo, and was a Roman by birth and feeling, resolved to do what the other desired. Gibbon says:

"The courage of the first ages of the Republic glowed in his breast; and amidst the ruins of his country he stood erect, like one of the firm and lofty columns that rear their heads above the fragments of the Roman forum." Anxious to secure Rome against invasion, by his command the ancient walls were repaired; fifteen towers, in the most accessible stations, were built or renewed; and creating a new Rione beyond the Tiber, including the Vatican, St. Angelo, and St. Peter's, he surrounded it with strong walls, to this hour remaining, and completed and consecrated this new town, with religious ceremonies, on the 27th of June, 852. Gibbon says: "The love of fame, a generous but worldly passion, may be detected in the name of the Leonine City, which he bestowed on the Vatican; yet the pride of the dedication was tempered with Christian penance and humility. The boundary was trod by the Bishop and his clergy, barefoot, in sack-cloth and ashes; the songs of triumph were modulated to psalms and litanies: the walls besprinkled with holy water; and the ceremony was concluded with a prayer, that, under the guardian care of the Apostles and the angelic host, both the old and the new Rome might be ever preserved pure, prosperous, and impregnable."

In fact, therefore, the Leonine City is over a thousand years old; is the particular place in which, preferentially to the palace of the Quirinal, the Popes have resided, since the year 1377; contains the greatest and grandest cathedral in the world; and is fortified by the castle of St. Angelo. There, it may be reasonably anticipated, Pope Pius, if he be wise, will pass the rest of his days—the only Spiritual Sovereign in Christendom, and freer from worldly cares than he ever was before.

A Dreadful Picture.

The letters of correspondents from the war in France are filled with dreadful pictures of suffering. One writer says:

"Pont-a-Mousson is one vast charnel-house; the number of wounded amount to the enormous sum of 9,000 in this one town, and since Sedan ghastly trains, filled with from 500 to 1,000 come into town every evening, some of these, of course, to get better, some to become cripples, some, alas! many, to die. One hospital (L'Eglise Seminaire) had an interior which would require an academician should he paint something wonderfully picturesque but terrible in the extreme. The vast interior has been denuded of shrines and pews; and on the straw, round the pillars, on the altar stones round the altar, lie the wounded Bavarians and French, the latter three times as numerous as the former. All the uniforms, blended with straw as a background, made a most thrilling scene.

The Lessons of the Grape Season.

Dr. Spalding, of St. Louis, at a recent discussion, said:

We learn lessons of experience every year, and he did not know that the lessons of this year differ essentially from those of other years. There, of course, had been some unusual features that had occurred this season, but they were of such a nature as were liable to occur at any other season. In the first place, the unusual wet season of last year induced a vigorous growth of wood; the wood growth of the vines were ample, and we entered upon the season with every promise of a large crop of every variety of grape. Toward the middle of April there occurred some unusually warm days, real summer days. The buds, brought forward by this excessive warmth, were killed by the cold that followed. Different varieties came forward at different times. The Labruska species is more forward than the Æstivalis, and the Æstivalis is usually behind the other species that are grown. In consequence the Æstivalis escaped the frost, because their buds were not much developed. This he regarded as an argument in favor of that particular species as a profitable crop for wine purposes.

Another thing worthy of notice was, that it was predicted by those who were considered the best authorities on the grape, that the crop would not be essentially lessened by the frost, and that the secondary shoots would supply the crop. That prediction had not been realized. His (the speaker's) view of it was that we should never expect more than half a crop after the destruction of the primary buds. North of this place, where the buds were not so forward, the crop was larger, because little injury was done by the spring frost, but as far south as St. Louis and all points still further south, the crops suffered exceedingly. This taught that the secondary buds were not competent to produce a full crop after the primary buds were destroyed. That applied to the Labruska grape and not to the Æstivalis. There has been some other things a little peculiar in relation to some of the old varieties this season.

The Catawba, for instance, had usually failed to a very great extent, but this year it had been nearly exempt from rot. It had not rotted as badly as the Concord, although in some localities there had been a great deal of mildew in the Catawba. That evil is not so fatal a disease as the rot is.

Death in a Storm.

A Sioux City (Iowa) paper says: We learn the following interesting particulars of the death of the noted Indian farmer Yellow Hawk, and his wife and dog, near Fort Sully, from Colonel Bannister, who has just returned from the upper country.

Yellow Hawk was a shrewd old Indian, who had abandoned his native mode of life to a great extent, and gone to farming on the Peoria Bottom, a fertile piece of land in the up river country. By his industry and economy he had accumulated wealth enough to purchase a horse and cart, with which he has been in the habit, for the past few years, of traversing the country, and disposing of the products of his farm to the different forts and posts within his reach. He always carried with him a canvass tent, which he would pitch whenever he saw an approaching storm.

About three weeks ago there passed over Fort Sully a terrible thunder storm, and in it old Yellow Hawk yielded up the ghost. On the day following the storm, a party of men happened to run upon a little canvas tent pitched upon the river bank. There were no signs of life about it, and one of the men, out of curiosity, went to it, and lifted the canvas door and stepped in. There in, one end of the tent, sat Yellow Hawk, erect and rigid as a statue, with his eyes wide open, and one hand firmly grasped on a dog's neck, and the dog standing on his fore legs, and partly sitting on his haunches, staring wildly in the same direction as his master, while on the other side of the dog was the wife of Yellow Hawk, resting on her elbow upon the ground, and staring in the same direction that the other occupants of the tent were gazing. The man was inexpressibly terrified by the spectacle, and his first impulse was to run; but there was something so wildly strange in their eyes and in the general expression of their features, that he was bound to the spot. Not a muscle of their faces moved, and they held their positions like statues—they were dead!

The balance of the party was attracted to the tent by the prolonged absence of their comrade, and they saw the scene above described. They left the tent without disturbing the attitudes of the dead, and went on to Sully and reported their discovery. A party of soldiers immediately repaired to the spot and found them still in the same positions.

It is presumed they were killed by lightning during the storm of the previous night, still there was no evidence that their death was caused in this manner. Their features bore an expression of intense fear, but there were no signs of the lightning's work about them, or about the tent. They were buried on the spot where they were found by the Indians.

A. T. Stewart's Latest Enterprise.

The monster hotel now being built under Mr. A. T. Stewart's direction, on Fourth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, for the use of working women, has reached the third of its seven stories. The whole building is to be of iron, filled in with brick, and will be thoroughly fire-proof. It will cover an area of 41,000 square feet, the front on Fourth avenue measuring 192½ feet, and the two fronts on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, 205 feet respectively. The basement is fourteen feet below the level of the street, and among other conveniences located there, will be an engine for heating the building, moving the elevators, aiding in the laundry-work, and driving the cooling fans that are to play in various parts of the house. The bath-rooms will also be situated there. The kitchen and laundry arrangements will be conducted on the most approved hotel plans. Ventilating shafts will run from the basement to the roof. The rent of each tenant is not expected to exceed $1 a week.—N. Y. Times.

The Potato Rat—A Curious Specimen.

A singular varmint has appeared in the sweet potato crop of this section the present season. As a general thing, the tubers in our soil have been thrifty, and free from the destructive diseases and animals that infest other localities, and our growers are seldom allowed any cause for complaint. An occasional appearance of potato rot has been noticed among the Irish varieties, and some failures have been occasioned by bad seasons and improper plantings, but the sweet potato of late years has been a successful culture—a most reliable and productive crop. We are now, however, called upon to announce the advent of a curious creature—a singular thing in nature—which never before, to our knowledge, has appeared in this section, but which will doubtless hereafter prove a formidable enemy to all sweet potato growers. From its peculiar shape and appearance, we can give it no other name than that of the *potato rat*. It was discovered and captured near this city in a sweet potato patch on last Tuesday, and is now at our office on exhibition. It has somewhat the appearance of an ordinary mole, having no perceptible eyes and really no visible legs. Its motion is necessarily slow, but it pushes its way through the earth somewhat after the fashion of the red worm. Its color on the back and sides is a deep pink, with a white appearance under the throat and where the legs ought to be. Its nose is sharp and prominent—its mouth small, having no teeth. Its tail is full ten inches long, and its body not more than four. The tail, nose and body entitle it to be called a rat, though it has no fur. It is supposed to draw its sustenance from the juices of the vines and small roots attached to the tubers.—Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

Ole Bull's Courtship.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes from Madison, Wisconsin, some interesting circumstances respecting Ole Bull's courtship. "It seems that at one of his concerts, after it was concluded, a little girl stepped up to the stage and sought a kiss from Mr. Bull. Upon his responding, a gentleman said: 'There's another young lady here who would like a kiss,' Ole Bull was equally gracious in this instance, and kissed the young lady who was his wife. Afterward, when Mrs. Bull is now visiting an intimate friend of hers, Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, Mr. Bull being then in the city, Mr. Hopkins said: 'Would you marry Ole Bull if you had the chance?' 'Indeed I would, in a minute,' she replied.

Still later the great violinist was giving concerts in Madison. He found especial pleasure in running up to Thorpe's to accompany Miss Sarah's piano. They became not only musical but loving friends. He admired her accomplishments and refinement. He became an intimate and correspondent of the family. No one in Madison suspected anything save a mere matter of musical sympathy and friendship. The pleasant relations culminated in his escorting the mother and daughter to Europe. Of course Mr. Bull did not lose the opportunity of taking them to his beautiful estate in Norway. Here was everything to charm the eye and the ear. It is a magnificent spot, and in its walks and bowers the smooth tongued but great hearted musician whispered siren words. He had traveled the world over, but never had he seen any one to entrance him like Miss Sarah Thorpe, of Madison, Wisconsin. Mother and father consented to the union, and on a sunny day in June last, when all was smiling with life around that famous mansion, Ole Bull and Miss Thorpe were married."

A Vivid War Picture.

A correspondent of the Paris Journal has the following: "At Givonne I saw a vast trench more than half a mile long, and six feet deep. In it French and Prussians lay side by side; no longer enemies, but brave men united in death. On a mound of earth was a General and an aid-de-camp, I approached; and found that it was De Failly. He was an incapable officer; but he died like a soldier. The grape-shot had torn open his breast to show that he had a heart. Fragments of a shell had fractured his left shoulder, entered the abdomen, shattered the thighs, and plowed into the forehead. He was so disfigured that, had I not been told that it was he, I should never have recognized him. His aid-de-camp quite a young man, had received a bullet through the head.

The interest of the following story is enhanced by the fact that it occurs in the last letter written by Colonel Pemberton, the military journalist, whose death is reported:

"Soon we came upon the 'Krankentrager' carrying back their ghastly loads; and each of the various little wasps of blue, which were coiled up in every describable shape and form, represented what a few minutes previously had been one of God's creatures, but which was now 6,436. Hans Schultz tod am Schlacht des 16. One poor boy struck me; he was about seventeen, and what is called a 'Fahnrich,' or ensign. It is, in this army necessary for all officers to serve a year as 'Fahnrich' before they get their commission as lieutenant, which is the first grade in the military profession. He was lying with his sword in his right hand, pointing toward the enemy, having fallen on his right side, and must have died instantly, as the left hand grasping his side told too plainly where the fatal bullet had struck him. He had his gloves on, which first had attracted my attention, and his face, which was turned upward, betrayed none of the emotion that it must have exhibited as the bullet struck him, for he looked wrapped in the sweetest slumber. It was just like one of Vernet's dead warriors; indeed, I have been able to more thoroughly appreciate that admirable painter of battle pieces than I did before, for I have over and over again recognized positions in the field which I had previously imagined overdone on his canvass. I was during a part of the action, near some hussars who were in reserve. The sun was pouring its rays upon us, and around us on every side lay the wounded. One poor fellow cried to them for water! 'Comrade, for God's sake give me water, one little drop. I am on fire! I am on fire! for God's sake give me but one drop; only wet my lips!' and another near him could only hold his hands up in prayer and point to his lips. A good natured hussar, touched by the appeal, got off his horse and ran to them with his water bottle; he was in the act of raising the man's head when a shell fell within a yard, and bursting blew the whole three to atoms. Whatever that poor hussar's faults in this world may have been, surely his last kind action must atone for them in some way. The regiment moved off and his horse followed in the ranks."

—A clergyman residing in the vicinity of Boston, who has had some trouble with his flock, recently read the following notice, when about to leave his pulpit for the day: "There will be a meeting of the society on Thursday evening. The first part of the evening will be devoted to prayer and conference, after which, if there is grace of God enough left in the breasts of the brethern, they will proceed to the transaction of business."

Melancholy Affair—A Young Married Man Commits Suicide.

[From the Louisville Sun 6th.]

This morning Coroner Weber was called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of Matt. Connor, who resided on Washington street, between Hancock and Clay. It was reported that he died from the effects of poison, whether administered by his own hands or those of another, was not stated. The investigation of the case showed the affair to have been a most melancholy one. Some four weeks ago, Connor who is not quite 21 years of age, was married to a very estimable young lady of this city. Shortly after the wedding he remarked to his wife that he intended to poison himself as he was tired of life. He gave for his reason for doing so, that he was unable to make money sufficient so support her as he desired to. She remonstrated with him and remarked that they lived as well as she desired to, and that she had all her heart desired.

The deceased, who was a shoemaker by trade, went to work as usual yesterday morning at Schoelings, on Fifth street near Market, working, however, but half a day. At dinner time, when he went home, he asked his wife to give him fifty cents, but she, fearing that he wanted to buy poisor, refused to do so. He finally persuaded her to give him twenty cents, upon his saying that he had broken a pane of glass, which would cost that much and that unless he paid for it would be arrested. He left home after dinner, and returning about half-past six in the afternoon laid down on the sofa remarking that he did not feel well. After some time his wife coaxed him to go to bed, and soon afterward he commenced vomiting. She accused him of taking poison, which he at first denied, but finally said that he had taken laudanum, and that the rest could be found in his pocket. Looking into the pocket the wife found a paper marked arsenic, and he then said that he had taken a portion of that. A physician was sent for, but it was too late, as the young man lingered in convulsions until a late hour at night, when death put an end to his sufferings. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from poison administered by his own hands." The deceased was an excellent workman, making good wages, but it appears that he thought he did not make enough for the support of his wife. The bride of a few weeks since, but to-day a widow, is inconsolable in her grief at the death of her husband.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

Dr. Livingstone is not yet given up by his friends. The Rev. Robert Moffatt, the veteran missionary in South Africa, stated lately in an address which he delivered in Manchester, England, that he entertained no fear of the safety of Dr. Livingstone. The doctor is married to Mr. Moffatt's daughter. Sir Roderick Murchison is still hopeful respecting Livingstone, and we believe that others who are competent to judge in this matter are not inclined to despond. A London correspondent of some African experience writes as follows:

"Many people believe that this great traveler is dead, because he has not been heard from for a long time. But they should try and realize the distance from Lake Tanganyika to the coast, a distance which is not to be measured by miles. Letters arrive only by accident, so to speak, from that part of the world; and the reports of the cholera epidemic at Zanzibar would certainly reach the interior, and perhaps prevent the native traders from paying their usual visit to the coast. Thus, even supposing that Dr. Livingstone had sent a letter to the Lake by some friendly postman, it would not be difficult to explain how it had miscarried. But his last letter indicated that he was about to set off on a new journey, and if he has gone into some country which is not traversed by Arabs or other commercial travellers he might find it difficult, even impossible, to send a letter down to the lake whence he started. People expect to hear of Livingstone's arrival on the coast; but he did not in his last letter express any intention of returning to the coast. There is, indeed, some reason to fear that when his goods come to an end, or when they did come to an end (I fear the past tense must be used,) he might suffer privations. But there are Arabs in the country, and Arabs are hospitable, though negroes are not. Besides, the Africans give the explorers credit for inexhaustible wealth, and it is probable enough that a negro chief would, in the event of a white man's goods being spent, offer him board and lodging till a fresh supply should arrive. But in such a case the traveler would be detained till the bill was paid."

—Recently at a conflagration in an Iowa town, a company of ladies took a hook and ladder truck to the fire, and were foremost in every effort to extinguish the flames.

—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Garret Ackerman, a respected citizen of Wyckoff, Bergen county, New Jersey, was returning home from the blacksmith's shop, with an old sled, on which he had been taking his wagon to be repaired, when his horses ran away, throwing him against a stone wall at the side of the road, crushing his skull, and killing him instantly. Mr. Ackerman was sixty years of age and was an elder in the Wyckoff church. It is a singular coincidence that the father of the deceased before the latter's birth, was killed (over sixty years ago) at precisely the same spot, by being thrown from a load of hay.

—A Rochester paper tells a romantic story of a young dressmaker who became infatuated with a young man without his knowledge. To make herself worthy of him she took to study, and after a severe course of French, Italian, and piano, during which she worked at her occupation, and only slept three hours out of twenty-four, the young man married another girl. The blow was too much for the young lady's reason, and she is now an inmate of the insane asylum.

—Mlle. Christine Nilsson, the vocalist, is about twenty-four years of age, and a native of the province of Smoland, in Sweden. She is of humble origin, her parents having been peasants. At an early age she showed decided musical talent, and sang at fairs and other gatherings, where she was rewarded with a few coppers. At the age of fourteen she was domiciled with the Baroness of Lenhusen, and from her received her first musical education. She afterwards studied at Stockholm and Paris. She made her debut at Paris in 1861, and since then has been steadily gaining fame, appearing in the leading cities of Europe, and coming to America as one of the first singers of the time. She is described as fair, slender, graceful in carriage, and with the light blue eyes of the Scandinavian race.

—A letter from Tours states that a great sensation has been caused in Paris by a series of experiments, formed under orders of General Trachu, by the boards of chemists, with a novel fulminate of bicarte of potash, which has produced the most tremendous results, and which will be employed in defence of the city. Exposed points are thickly sown with torpedoes charged with the preparation.

VARIETIES.

—General Robert E. Lee continues to improve. He is quite cheerful and communicative.

—An Oregon man has just died from the effects of an operation on his foot by a professional corn doctor.

—The wholesale shoe manufacturers of New York are considering a general reduction of wages during the fall.

—A cotemporary thinks it must be horrible on the battle-field, "to hear the stifled groans of the dying and the shrieks of the dead."

—Nilsson is allowed one thousand dollars in gold per night, traveling and hotel expenses of herself and suite of three persons, besides a carriags and pair.

—A Milwaukee tobacconist has placed in front of his store a blackboard on which he bulletins the names of persons who have neglected to pay him sundry small accounts.

—The strong-minded women of Michigan are organizing their forces for a raid on the Legislature the coming Winter. They are preparing speeches and petitions without number.

—A little girl at a prayer meeting the other evening, upon seeing her smaller sister stand up on the seat, pulled her down, exclaiming, "Sit down, sissy; they'll think you're going to speak!"

—From the windows of the old Memphis post-office, now a lodging house, five men, two of them journalists, have fallen and been killed at different times. Memphis journalists should be careful to room on the first floor.

—To make a man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home.—Exchange. To make a woman a scold, give her a husband who comes home drunk.—Woman's Journal.

—All the leading hotels and restaurants in New York have advanced the price of champagne, owing to the growing scarcity of that luxury in that market, as a result of the European war. The domestic manufactories, of which there are several on Long Island, no doubt will come to the rescue.

—A clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by saying, "A young lady in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sabbath, while I was preaching the gospel in a state of beastly intoxication."

—Some radically vicious scoundrel sneaked into Governor Hoffman's stable, last week, and removed the pins and bolts from the wheels of his carriage. Fortunately, the dastardly attempt on his Excellency's life was frustrated by the coachman discovering it on leaving the stable.

—Rev. William T. Catto, a colored minister of Newark, N. J., is in trouble about a stove. Mr. Catto used to preach in Orange, and when he left, the church owed him two hundred and ten dollars. As they couldn't pay, he carried off the church stove, and now they accuse him of stealing it

—The people of Berlin, it is stated, are already beginning to count up the cost of the war, which is estimated at $986,000,000; distributed as follows: expenses of fitting out the armies, $250,000,000; indirect losses, $450,000,000; compensation for the reconquered territory of Alsace and Lorraine, $40,000,000.

—A steamboat genius has developed a plan for assisting boats over bad bars. The plan of this genius consists in utilizing the balloon. A large number of these are to be carried on all boats, with necessary conveniences for inflating them. When a boat approaches shallow water she is to be hoisted by the balloons sufficiently to pass over.

—The auroral display on the night of the 24th ult. was nowhere more brilliant than throughout California. A dispatch from Visalia, says: "At times when the Sierra Nevadas were in the fore-ground, it presented the appearance of a chain of volcanoes belching forth masses of crimson flame. Crowds gathered on the streets observing it; some quite alarmed."

—A Paris paper gives the following: "The Surgeon General is reviewing the Garde Mobile. A young garde steps forward. "And on what ground do you claim an exemption?" asks the surgeon. 'I have the palpitation of the heart.' 'So much the better,' says the surgeon, turning to the next; "if your heart palpitates for your country."'

—The very latest thing in the advertising line to a lady who, through the newspapers, seeks for employment as an "ornamental guest." She will assist at dinner or evening parties—by her grace, and wit, and beauty, contributing to the entertainment of guests and she will do everything in the highest style of the art—only she demands that a handsome compensation be made.

—Rewards for special acts of courage are advertised in the German papers. One paper has a list of these prizes, which extends through several columns. The rewards comprise recompense in money, amounting in some cases to many thousands of thalers, besides gold medals, rifles, gold watches, carriages, thousands of bottles of wine, and innumerable other articles.

—The gentlemen who appointed themselves a special committee to examine the tin mines of Missouri have made a very favorable report. They say that the ore is found in such abundance that ages of active industry cannot exhaust it. "The yield of pure tin," says the committee, "is from three and seven-tenths per cent. to ten and one-half per cent., and on the usual assays and average of five and fifty-three hundredths per cent."

—The National Eclectic Medical Association in its meetings at Chicago adopted a resolution declaring female physicians entitled to all the rights and immunities of the profession, and to equal recognition as practitioners. This admits them to full membership in the national, State, and local medical societies, and authorizes them to take part in medical consultations.

—The trial of Margaret Waters, the infamous woman whose business it was to take infants to nurse for a consideration and then to get rid of them by starvation or drugs, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 23d of September. The trial occupied three days. She was indicted for the murder of an infant three weeks old, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Sarah Ellis, the sister of the convict, then pleaded "guilty" to a misneameanor for conspiring to obtain money by false pretenses in relation to the children.

—A fascinating youth of Louisville was recently very bad "sold" by the matron of the Kentucky State Prison, in whose daughter he seemed to evince a very strong interest while traveling in a railroad car. Thinking that the flirtation had continued long enough, she suddenly changed her seat to the side of the young man, and whispered in his ear: "Sir, you are a total stranger to me, but I feel it to be my duty to warn you of impending evil. That young lady is just out of the State Prison." A passenger got off at the next station.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

POOR "Old Tariff ANDY'S" legs are worn out, and he couldn't run.

THE announcement of the death of General ROBERT E. LEE will be received with regret all over the world.

A GAIN of three Democratic Congressmen FOSTER, M'CLELLAND, and GRIFFITH, speaks well for the noble efforts put forward by the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania.

WE are gratified to announce the defeat of ROBERT C. SCHENCK for Congress in the Third (Ohio) District. This is the man that Beast BUTLER charged with the murder of poor Mrs. SURRATT.

THE glorious results of the fight in Western Pennsylvania continue to come to us. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Twentieth District by several hundred majority.

"*Sic Transit Gloria.*"—DONLEY, of the XXIV District. We have had a few Salt River tickets in our possession for some time, which may suit Mr. DONLEY and his weeping friends.

JUDGE LOWRIE has been elected President Judge in Crawford county. The people knew him well, and have rebuked the infamous reports circulated by the Radicals, by which they hoped to defeat him.

WE will now see if a Radical Congress will disregard the voice of the people of the Twenty-first District, and refuse Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER his seat. We would rather had a tilt with COVODE, but the old villain was too sharp to be caught.

TWO YEARS AGO DONLEY in the Twenty-fourth District had 1,123 majority. Add to this the 600 colored voters there, and the majority to overcome was 1,700. MCCLELLAND's majority will not be less than 800—a gain of at least 2,500. How is this for high?

WE must ask the Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* to excuse us for not printing the names of those Republicans who voted against Quartermaster DONLEY. The facts are the list is so large that we can't find room for it. No doubt the *Reporter* will believe us next time. *Sic transit gloria Kelly!*

DEMOCRATS and Republicans inform us, we would have got along better without the Reform ticket as the Regulars would not have used the effort to bring out the vote they did, being frightened at the prospects of defeat. Twenty-three hundred colored votes did the business, and we presume they will now secure their reward.

A LEADING Radical claimed yesterday that Captain MCCLELLAND could not have been elected to Congress on Tuesday had it not been that he received a number of Republican votes. True as gospel—the Twenty-fourth District is Republican, but a large number who belong to that party refused to be whipped to the polls as they were in Allegheny county. They were opposed to DONLEY and the Ring, and had independence enough to assert it.

THE Ring will now run riot and crack their fingers at the reformers of every shade and complexion. The election of NEGLEY and the old hacks on the Legislative ticket is claimed as a verdict in favor of all the plundering schemes set on foot by the jobbers. They chuckle at the idea that they will attempt to reform anything, or fulfill any of the numerous promises made to innocent voters, who were inclined to go back on the party.

THE Ringers have manifested towards the Reformers a sort of devilish hate, that we have scarcely ever seen equalled in a political contest. And for what? The Reformers have simply charged and proved upon the Ringers the most scandalous corruptions in the past—have shown that they are maintaining and defending them at the present, and intend to continue them in the future. And for this the Radicals pursue them with unsparing abuse. We saw men on Tuesday, after it was plain that the Reform movement was a failure at the polls,—we saw mild-mannered gentlemen, who lead in prayer on all occasions, and in all tabernacles, manifest towards the Reformers a most unchristian spirit. The fact is, that, the culprits of the Ring have been so completely exposed, and come so near (as they thought) being signally punished, that they exhibited an almost infernal glee all Tuesday afternoon and ever since. They should cultivate a better feeling toward the people who helped to place them in power.

THE RESULT.

The Democracy of Allegheny county have met their accustomed fate. Year after year they march steadily and bravely forward to do their duty, knowing that defeat is certain. The combination of capital, official patronage and influence arrayed against us; the discipline of party, and hereditary hatred of Democracy, deprive us of hope. But notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, our party always stands gallantly by its colors.

The result of yesterday's election is in no-wise discreditable to the Democracy. Refusing all combinations or alliances, we went on firmly in the discharge of our duty; and have the satisfaction of having performed it well. The hopes of some of the most sanguine Democrats evidently raised by the apparent dissatisfaction in the ranks of the opposition. The result shows how vain was the promise; how utterly subservient are the masses of the Radical party, acknowledged corruption, imbecility, and total unfitness to manage public affairs has no effect upon men claiming to be honest and independent, writhe under the party lash; and fall in line submissively when the ring-masters crack the whip. The comfort the Democrats may take is, if the Radicals can stand it, we can.

Of the open corruption and secret infamy of the past ten days, we may speak hereafter; merely remarking now, that the flush of victory can scarcely hide the blush of shame.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The events of Tuesday last should call attention to that sublime Radical abomination, the Registry law. It was never intended by that corrupt faction to facilitate fair voting and prevent fraud—but was instituted in the first place to vex and annoy the working-men who vote the Democratic ticket, and in the second place, to afford the Ring Masters an opportunity to commit stupendous frauds when they found their cause in danger. In one ward of the city nearly 900 names are on the Registry lists, and 535 were polled! And hundreds more would probably have been added, if the Register of that ward had not positively refused to put names down from lists furnished by the Ring. It is within our own knowledge that this Register was abused and denounced by unscrupulous Radicals for refusing to do their bidding. Now does any body suppose that but 535 out of 900 voters would take the trouble to have themselves properly registered and then, refuse to turn out on a very fair day to record their votes? The thing is out of the question. The truth is there are not 900 voters in that ward. We are positively sure that there was no falling off between the number of Democrats registered and the number of Democrats voting that would show any such proportion as this. It is true that, intimidated by Radical Ring threats, and disheartened by Ring clamor, a great many Reformers might have staid away from the polls in all the wards after being registered. But that will not account for the difference between 900 and 535.

Now we think that this system of putting names on the Registry for the purpose of being used for fraudulent purposes, if the emergencies of the Radical party made it necessary has been practiced in every township in this county. And we would ask our friends to furnish us from every township if possible with the number of persons whose names are placed on the lists of voters, and the number of votes actually polled.

We intend to look into this matter, and see if Registers and Assessors are appointed solely with a view to make Radical majorities whether there are living men to vote the Radical ticket or not. Five-sixth of the Registers of this county are Radicals of the blackest kind. And we are sorry to think that very few of them have the honesty and firmness of the one alluded to above. Will our friends in all the townships furnish us with the figures we want in this matter? It will be easily done, and may show up a prodigious piece of villany.

AWFULLY SCARED.

That "the thief doth fear each bush and officer," is on old quotation, the pointed truth of which was manifested in the conduct of the Ring on Tuesday and ever since. They are very jubilant but somewhat vindictive towards the Reformers. The scenes at the secret sessions of the Ring are said to be very amusing indeed. From the piping little GEORGIE ANDERSON to that great hulking bully, WINFIELD SCOTT PURVIANCE, they are all as merry as "griggs"—as "happy as clams at high tide." They think they are all fit to be captains now, and the humblest of the messengers, the handiest of those useful chaps who marshalled the negro vote "at six o'clock in the morning," now thinks he can "ring" a "triple-*bob*-major," on a full Radical "chime." It is *possible* that there may be a little unpleasantness, in a few days about footing the bills, for there is not so much to pay little expenses with, since the interest on the *million* of the people's money is now supposed to go into the Treasury. However, if bond grabbing is good this winter, NEGLEY can pay for all. So long life to the Ring, and confusion to the Reformers! And thanks to the "colored troops."

THE SITUATION ABROAD.

The tide of public opinion, says the Boston *Courier* has very materially changed its course in this country, in the progress of the European war. It is to the credit of popular sentiment, that, thinking LOUIS NAPOLEON the aggressor and prepared to overwhelm Prussia by main force, the general sympathy inclined to what was believed to be the weaker side. Events have entirely altered the condition of affairs. The French Emperor declares himself to have been driven into war by a public feeling in France, which means Paris, impossible for him to resist. Relying, of course, on the representations of his ministry, he supposed himself prepared to meet every contingency, while it is evident that nothing was really ready, and that he was, in fact, betrayed. Naturally a thoroughly military nation, as Prussia is, had gained great advantages, the Emperor is a prisoner of war, though certainly treated as a distinguished guest and an equal by King WILLIAM, yet the Prussian monarch, now that any of the original causes of war, such as they were, seem to have become matters of little account, advances on the French capital, with the design of reducing it, and through it, the French nation, to whatever terms he may see fit to impose. Paris, as we have seen, means to resist, and there can be doubt is amply able to resist. In fact, as we have heretofore said, there will be a substantially impregnable city in front, and in the rear of the Prussian forces a nation roused against them as one man.

Should Paris hold out, we have no doubt of the disastrous final result to the invaders, unless negotiations take place. In this condition of affairs, popular feeling in this country has turned strongly in favor of the French. The declaration of a Republic has undoubtedly had a powerful influence, but, besides this, we think that the apparently aggressive policy of the Prussian monarch has had more. Our readers, perhaps, will be surprised to see us remark that the investment of Paris looks to us evry much like a movement of the Prussian king in the behalf of LOUIS NAPOLEON, his honored guest at Wilhelmshohe. Many circumstances favor such a supposition. The thought of a French republic must be hateful to the crowned powers of Europe. The necessity of the case demands some settlement, and the restoration of LOUIS NAPOLEON, amidst conflicting claims, may seem the only possible alternative. It has always been alleged that France, outside of Paris, was overwhelmingly on the side of the Empire, and, notwithstanding the means which it is said were employed to secure the rural vote, on the several occasions on which LOUIS NAPOLEON has appealed to it, the voluntary action of the people must have essentially contributed to the result. * * * We have no doubt whatever that LOUIS NAPOLEON expects to return, and that he surrendered himself and the army with this expectation. Should it so prove, in conformity with the desire of the country people of France, his famous saying, *L'empire, c'est la paix,*" might well be made more significantly to read—*L'empire, c'est le pays.*

WASHINGTON dispatches inform us that the President admits that the GRATZ BROWN and CARL SCHURZ ticket will be elected in Missouri, but that nevertheless, he will remove all the office-holders who vote for it. Here is a direct interferenee of the President with the vote of the people—an interference that is opposed to all our Republican ideas of Government. The well-known editor of the New York *Independent*, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, ultra Radical in politics as he is, addressed on a late occasion the following note:

NEW YORK, September 30, 1870.

"Mr. Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port:

"MY DEAR SIR: I have been told a story which, if true, is so derogatory to your reputation as a public officer that I am eager to believe it false. Information has came to me, as a journalist, that you have permitted the employees of the Custom-House to be taxed a percentage of their salaries, and that amount *thus practically stolen* from them is to be devoted to political purposes. I hope you will permit me to *give a prompt and indignant denial* to a charge which, it seems to me, must otherwise cast a shadow on your personal honor, and work a damage to the public service.

"With great esteem, I am truly yours,
"THEODORE TILTON."

No answer was returned, because the story was true. Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio is to lose his office of Secretary of the Interior because he will not lend himself to the political blackmailing of subordinates in public office.

THE *Gazette* can scarcely contain itself for joy in escaping defeat, and makes the following fling at the Reformers:

A few rich men sought to buy their ways in public places and attempted to entice true Republicans from the path of rectitude and duty by making the bold assertion that all outside of their lines were bad and corrupt men. They promised reform in politics, and yet practiced the most abominable trickery and rankest dishonesty to secure their own success.

This will doubtless convert FREW and the balance of the party. They love to be despised and misrepresented.

THAT weekly effusion of billingsgate known as *Father Abraham*, and published at Lancaster, Pa., died last week.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE DEAD!

A brief telegram last evening brings the following sad intelligence:

To Editors:—Gen. Lee died at Lexington this morning.

This eminent American soldier and upright Christian gentleman was born in Virginia in 1808. He was the son of Gen. Henry LEE, of Revolutionary fame—"Light Horse Harry" of WASHINGTON'S staff. Gen. LEE graduated at West Point second in his class, in 1829, and was commissioned in the highest grade of the service, the Topographical Engineers of the United States Army.

His first duty was that of Astronomer in settling the boundary lines of Ohio and Michigan in 1835—promoted as First Lieutenant in 1836, and Captain 1838.

He was Chief Engineer to Gen. WOOL'S army in Mexico, and his gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, and Chlpultepec, where he was severally wounded, and gained promotions to the Brevets of Major, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1852 he was appointed Military Superintendent of West Point, and in 1855, relieved from duty and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Cavalry. In March, 1861, he was Colonel of the First Cavalry, and on April 25th of that year, resigned and joined the Southern Confederacy. Three days before this he was appointed Major General of the Confederate army, and of all the forces in Virginia, and soon after General of that army. His first battle after this was in the western part of that State, where, on October 3. 1861, he was defeated by Gen. REYNOLDS (a native of Pennsylvania, who was subsequently killed at Gettysburg), near Greenbrier. He was then transferred to the department of the South Atlantic coast.

After General JOHNSTON was wounded at Fair Oaks, General LEE commanded the army for the defense of Richmond, and for the remainder of the campaign of the Chickahominy. In August, 1862, he attacked General POPE'S army in Virginia, driving him back to Washington, and crossing the Potomac, near Leesburg, on September 6, occupied Frederick, in Maryland.

He was defeated by General MCCLELLAN in the battle of Antietam, and retired again into Virginia, having gained but little by the advance, and lost nothing by his retreat. He continued in the service until his final surrender to General GRANT in 1865.

Since this period until his death, General LEE has officiated as President of the University of Virginia. His demise will be universally regretted.

THE election of Capt. MCCLELLAND of the XXIV District is one of the most significant and telling victories we have to record in Western Pennsylvania. This district was considered hopelessly Republican, having Lawrence and Beaver capable of giving a Republican majority of three thousand, now cut down to one half. Capt. MCCLELLAND is entitled in every way to the high position, and has redeemed a district misrepresented too long by Radical rule.

CORNELIUS WENDELL who died in Northampton, Mass., on Sunday morning, was long known as a Democratic editor and politician of marked ability. He was the founder, in connection with GEORGE VANCE of *The Albany Atlas*, which was first published in 1840, and became a prominent exponent of Democratic principles. In 1851, Mr. WENDELL removed to Washington, where he assumed a responsible position in the Government Printing Office, and afterward held the office of Superintendent. This was the only office he ever held under the Government, but during the administratiou of BUCHANAN, and afterward during that of ANDREW JOHNSON, he was intrusted with various missions of importance to the party in whose interests he was a lifelong laborer. Although always actively interests in political affairs, he never gave offense even to his opponents, and his uniform courtesy secured the personal regard of members of both parties. He is remembered in Albany as a man of great public spirit, interesting himself actively in various local associations, and as a very popular member of a large circle of social friends. He was born in that city, in 1813, and there learned the trade of a printer.

Mr. WENDELL'S remains were taken to Washington for interment.

AMONG the many striking incidents of the late flood in Virginia is one related by a Fluvanna county, Virginia, correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, of the attempt of the three heroic white citizens of Fluvanna to rescue a colored ferryman and his wife at the ferry-house at the junction of the James and Rivanna rivers. In making the attempt, these three brave men, by name DAVIS, FUQUA, and AGEE, the latter a youth, lost their noble lives. The incident illustrates not only the self-sacrificing courage of a brave and generous people, but the traditional friendship of southern whites to the colored race. It is an indication of genuine southern sentiment in that regard much more reliable than the inventions of the manufacturers of southern outrages.

IT is reported that COLFAX will be a candidate for United States senator as soon as MORTON departs for England. His withdrawal from public life was but a ruse to quiet the apprehensions of MORTON.

THE Reformers claim that the six thousand Republican voters who staid at home were Reformers, which accounts for the milk in the cocoa.

THE Indians of the Prairies seem to think they do not die fast enough, by fire water, small-pox, and the rifles of the white man. Predatory warfare among themselves has been among their immemorial traditions, and thinned and scattered as they are, they still return at brief intervals to the old strife. The latest outbreak has been in Dakota between the Sioux and the Mandans, and from the accounts just received in Washington from the Governor of that Territory, the fight at Cheyenne is likely to be followed by prolonged hostilities. In a few years more the faces of the original owners of the soil will be as rare on the prairie as for a generation they have been on the Eastern seaboard, and the sad prognostications which the most intelligent of their number share with observers of the intruding race will be verified. The people who within three centuries possessed the whole of this vast continent will be practically extinct.

THE *Gazette* says single handed and alone among the English papers it fought the fight and won and wants the reward, in the shape of spoils. This ought to be hint enough for the ring. There is plenty to divide now and we hope there will be no quarreling.

THE Radical "revenue reformers" don't like GRANT'S fighting qualities as well as they used to, since he began his campaign against them in Missouri, and since he proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes all the fall.

THE contest for the location of the new public buildings in Philadelphia has been decided in favor of Penn Square, at Broad and Market Steerts.

JOHN BROWN has been sentenced to ten years in the state prison in Arkansas, for cotton stealing. His soul will have a chance to rest. It is at home.

HOW long will it be before Postmaster MCCLELLAND is turned out and JACK STUART put in his place? The Ring knows.

OUR advices are the Democrats gain a member in the Beaver and Washington District.

NAPOLEON is reported to have attempted suicide. The death potion is thought to be "Prussic acid."

ANDERSON was defeated in his own ward, although it is a Republican district

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS AND SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	Congress. Hopkins, Dem.	Negley, Rad.	Frew, Ref. Rad.	Senate. Swearingen, Dem.	Anderson, Rad.	Gordon, Ref. Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
First ward	278	258	28	282	234	57
Second ward	176	340	66	272	313	68
Third ward	126	224	12	134	204	13
Fourth Ward	180	269	68	209	240	68
Fifth ward						
Sixth ward	265	425	25	274	413	30
Seventh ward	183	376	42	192	364	43
Eighth ward	157	417	51	164	407	54
Ninth ward	258	260	51	269	248	4
Tenth ward	156	147	20	204	100	21
Eleventh ward	172	352	37	181	352	51
Twelfth ward 1st p.	173	181	35	187	164	35
Do 2d pre.				137	106	36
Thirteenth ward	98	185	38	95	176	46
Fourteenth ward	165	346	18	183	317	24
Fifteenth ward	192	184	23	201	181	16
Sixteenth ward	145	152	13	151	145	11
Seventeeth ward	214	252	12	227	208	57
Eighteenth ward	25	57	16	27	32	19
Nineteenth ward	88	240	29	112	206	39
Twentieth ward	84	252	11	102	222	19
Twenty-first ward	108	171	44	109	109	46
Twenty-sec'd ward	18	90	14	24	82	16
Twenty-third ward	109	97	23	117	94	15
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward				209	328	100
Second ward				241	566	94
Third ward 1st pr't				165	442	88
Do 2d pr't				260	80	6
Fourth ward 1st p.				261	294	77
Do 2d p.				154	144	16
Fifth ward				248	370	63
Sixth ward				228	333	20
Seventh ward				265	150	29
Eighth ward				66	120	5
Ninth ward						
BOROUGHS.						
Elizabeth	61	119	19			
West Pittsburgh	148	80	2	148	88	2
Monongahela	66	50	10	67	49	10
Braddock	76	113	5	312	452	
Sewickley				52	146	16
Birm'h'm, 1st pct.	153	273	27	272	264	33
Birm'h'm, 2nd pct.	274	270	15	272	264	16
East Birm'h'm, 2p't	276	521	53	428	535	45
Mt. Washington	49	172	18	62	194	125
Sharpsburg						
St. Clair	127	73	4	129	71	5
McKeesport	157	176	56	157		70
South Pittsburgh	43	260	18	147	253	18
West Elizabeth	22	48	5			
Ormsby	73	140	3	74	148	1
Tarentum				57	63	
Millvale				9	90	5
Temperanceville	110	138	16	112	136	16
Bellevue				4	50	7
Union	50	69	3	54	63	2
Etna				44	127	8
TOWNSHIPS.						
Killbuck				25	57	34
Leetsdale						
Plum	105	104	15	106	105	14
Penn	51	168	8	51	167	9
Elizabeth, 1st pct.	23	66	1	23	67	1
Elizabeth, 2d pct.						
Elizabeth, 3d pct.	14	53		13	53	
Elizabeth, 4th pct.	34	87	17	31	90	18
Mifflin	256	166	19	256	167	17
Robinson, 1st pct.						
Robinson, 2d pct.	35	67	18	33	68	10
Moon	93	78	10	88	80	12
Franklin						
Baldwin, 1st pct.	54	55	2	52	61	
Baldwin, 2d pct.				30	109	3
Ross, 1st precinct						
Ross, 2d precinct						
McCandless						
East Deer						
Upper St. Clair						
North Fayette	86	88	43			
Neville						
Shaler, 1st prec't				8	91	
Shaler, 2d prec't						
Fawn						
Wilkins	126	283	20			
Patton	80	116	18	77	117	19
South Versailles	55	43	24	56	43	23
Jefferson						
Quarters	101	133	45			
Findley	101	133	15	103	131	16
Ohio						
Reserve				66	75	5
Snowden	64	143	1	6	143	1
Pine				4		
West Deer				35	113	3
Indiana						
Lower St. Clare						
South Fayette						
Sewickley				17	28	1
Crescent	33	15	1	32	13	2
McClure				65	107	19
Richland						
Union						
Hampton						
Scott, 1st precinct						
Scott, 2d precinct						
Marshall						
Harrison						
Lincoln						
Forward	59	89	6	56	90	8
Stowe						
North Versailles	118	101	12	117	100	14

VOTE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND PROTHONOTARY.

DISTRICTS.	Commiss'r. Irwin, Dem.	Scott, Rad.	Shaw, Re. Rad.	Prothon'y Hay, Dem.	Ross, Rad.	Neeld, Re. Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
First Ward	272	245	26	250	297	29
Second Ward	291	291		177	393	
Third Ward	131	215	16	124	210	15
Fourth Ward	179	268	64	195	297	58
Fifth Ward	309	157	15	340	158	24
Sixth Ward	271	418	27	270	418	26
Seventh Ward	192	378	20	180	371	39
Eighth Ward	157	419	51	165	412	48
Ninth Ward	266	257	2	261	264	1
Tenth Ward	275	190	19	189	304	21
Eleventh Ward	170	355	56	176	345	61
Twelfth Wd. 1s pr	173	184	55	167	189	34
do 2d pr	130	102	44	130	106	36
Thirteenth Ward	90	190	38	96	181	41
Fourteenth Ward	170	336	17	168	336	20
Fifteenth Ward	202	180	17	208	170	17
Sixteenth Ward	149	152	11	145	152	12
Seventeenth Ward	234	314	46	214	219	37
Eighteenth Ward	26	37	15	27	37	14
Nineteenth Ward	122	205	36	104	219	35
Twentieth Ward	96	232	17	94	2 3	13
Twenty-first Ward	111	173	40	120	167	37
Twenty-sec'd Ward	27	88	18	21	84	17
Twenty-thd Ward	108	104	18	103	97	21
ALLEGHENY.						
First Ward	169	374	95	232	317	83
Second Ward	167	506	96	273	56	104
Third W'd, 1st pr't	141	464	94	148	447	102
Do. 2d pre	287	151		261	176	
Fourth Wd. 1st pre	244	312	78	243	328	66
Do. 2d	151	158	18	136	161	8
Fifth Ward	172	394	68	206	358	93
Sixth Ward	238	247	27	231	239	22
Seventh Ward	302	148	22	269	177	32
Eighth Ward	64	122	4	66	122	3
Ninth Ward						
BOROUGHS.						
Elizabeth						
W'st Pittsburgh						
Monongahela						
Braddock						
Sewickley	48	148	16	60	135	15
Birm'h'm, 1st pct						
do 2d pct						
East Birm'h'm 2pcts	37	257	37	280	461	85
Mt. Washington						
Sharpsburg						
St. Clair	131	71	4	130	71	4
McKeesport	156	166	71	158	164	70
South Pittsburgh						
West Elizabeth						
Ormsby						
Tarentum						
Millvale						
Temperanceville	108	141	16	108	122	28
Bellevue	4	57	5	4	59	7
Union	49	71	2	48	72	4
Etna	48	129	5	48	130	3
TOWNSHIPS.						
Killbuck						
Leetsdale	20	38	37	55	20	17
Plum	107	105	12	105	101	14
Penn	53	167	9	51	168	8
Elizabeth, 1st pct.						
do 2d pct.	23	67	1	23	67	1
do 3d pct.	13	54		13	54	
do 4th pct	31	85	23	31	89	23
Mifflin	255	145	39	256	132	23
Robinson, 1st pct.						
do 2d pct.						
Moon	87	81	14	87	73	18
Franklin						
Baldwin, 1st pct.	52	61		52	60	1
do 2d pct.	31	108	3	30	107	2
Ross, 1st precinct						
Ross, 2d precinct						
McCandless						
East Deer						
Upper St Clair						
North Fayette						
Neville						
Shaler, 1st precinct	8	90		8	91	
Shaler, 2d precinct						
Fawn						
Wilkins						
Patton	80	110	23	80	113	16
South Versailles	54	41	26	55	44	26
Jefferson						
Chartiers						
Findley						
Ohio						
Reserve	73	68	4	62	76	7
Snowden						
Pine						
West Deer	3	110	2	35	108	3
Indiana						
Lower St Clair						
South Fayette						
Sewickley	17	28	1	2	28	1
Crescent	32	16	1	32	17	2
McClure	62	112	14	59	102	16
Richland						
Union						
Hampton						
Scott, 1st precinct						
Scott, 2d preci't						
Marshall						
Harrison						
Lincoln						
Forward	82	83	9	56	87	10
Stowe						
North Versailles						

Allegheny County Elections.

The following are the footings of the vote of fifty-eight districts, as reported—viz:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

James S. Negley, Rep	10,717
James H. Hopkins, Dem	7,667
William Frew, Ref	1,268

STATE SENATOR—SEVENTY-THREE DISTRICTS.

George H. Anderson, Rep	13,027
T. Brent Swearingen, Dem	10,086
Alexander Gordon, Ref	1,799

ASSEMBLY.

D. N. White, Rep	11,915
John H. Kerr, Rep	12,192
Henry Warner, Rep	12,481
John S. Robb, Rep	11,651
Miles S. Humphreys, Rep	13,190
James W. Taylor, Rep	12,288
Isidore Cohens, Dem	8,065
August Hartje, Dem	7,644
John Rogers, Dem	7,662
David S. Oliver, Dem	7,759
James Calhoun, Dem	7,346
J. C. Ruffum, Dem	7,515
Alexander Nimick, Ref	2,099
Simon Drum, Ref	564
Joseph Walton, Ref	4,418
F. A. Hutchinson, Ref	1,589
Thomas Penney, Ref	1,630
Henry W. Strickler, Ref	1,461

PROTHONOTARY.

Joseph Ross, Rep	11,670
Malcolm Hay, Dem	8,116
George Neeld, Ref	1,871

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

John A. Scott, Rep	11,776
James Irvin, Dem	8,160
Wm. A. Shaw, Ref	662

CORONER.

Jonathan G. West, Rep	12,401
T. C. Rafferty, Dem	6,836
James Miller, Ref	2,009

JURY COMMISSIONER.

John Young, Jr. Rep	10,858
Andrew B. Hayden, Dem	6,588
Aaron Floyd, Ref	1,583

The return judges meet on Friday, and we hope to be able to give the tables and official figures on Saturday.

Come Now.

On election night a dejected Democrat, when leaving the office of THE POST, met a friend, when the following conversation took place:

"Well John, what's the news at THE POST?"

John—"Och! the devil; you might as well go to h— to get gunpowther as to THE POST for good news."

We invite John to come now. We have excellent news, as will be seen by our dispatches.

Death of the Greatest of American Detectives.

Superintendent John Jourdan of New York died in that city on Monday. He was known as the greatest of American detectives. Burglars and other desperate thieves came to fear him, and many of them owe to his efforts long terms in the various State Prisons in the country. In 1806 he recovered $294,000 in money and bonds, stolen from the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1867 he directed the operations of five well-known detectives through five months' search after the Concord (N. H.) Bank robbers, and finally arrested the prime movers in the burglary, besides recovering $310,000 of the stolen bonds and securities. He was also energetic in working up the famous Lord bond robbery, where nearly $3,000,000 was carried off, and he was mainly instrumental in recovering $135,000. He and others recovered $80,000 in bonds that had been stolen from the Royal Insurance Company, and $60,000 for the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Newark. In 1868 he worked up the Bowdoinham, Me., Bank robbery, and recovered $75,000. Mr. Jourdan leaves an estate valued at half a million dollars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIA'S SECRET AGENTS AT WORK—GAMBETTA.

TOURS, October 10.—The *Moniteur* warns the public that numerous Prussian agents have lately came into France, and are endeavoring to make contracts with departments and towns, desiring the purchasing of arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in the national arming.

A convoy with Prussian prisoners has arrived.

Fourteen Prussian spies were recently apprehended near this city. They were trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to requisitions. They were promptly shot.

PROCLAMATION BY M. GAMBETTA.

Gambetta refuses to accept the ovation tendered him by the people. In his reply he says the people must think first of national defense.

The Prussians in Paris are good for many long months. The situation imposes great duties on the French people; first to make the war, one only of occupation, and second to accept the Republic. Men are abundant; what is lacking are resolution and execution of plans. After Sedan our arms failed, the Emperor having sent all to the frontier. Arms are now coming in from every quarter of the Globe and workingmen and money are forthcoming. The Provinces must resist torpor and panic. All partisans must aid the Republic. Soon the winter rain will come finding the Prussians far from home, decimated by French arms, by hunger and by nature. France shall never lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million of men. Paris gives the watchword, "Live the Republic one and indivisible."

BALLOONS CAPTURED.

London, October 10.—The balloons which are constantly leaving Paris are always closely watched by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons containing a great quanity of official correspondence were recently captured.

The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome Park, near Mendon, and on Bimbourian hill near Sevres. When complete the Prussian artillery will command Autviel, Possy, Grenelle and other parts of the west and southwest of Paris.

The Tours government are beginning to prepare the public, through the press, for a

GARIBALDI MAKES A SPEECH.

TOURS, October 10.—A dispatch from Lyons says that Garibaldi, in addressing a demonstration a few evenings since declared his determination to fight for the Holy Republic. He had endured all his suffering for the cause of liberty, and was ready now to aid Republicanism in France.

NEW YORK, October 10.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Times* says the President yesterday received a dispatch from Minister Bancroft, announcing that General Burnside had passed through both the Prussian and French lines with dispatches from Minister Washburne for him. He expected to hear from him shortly by way of Berlin.

TERRIFIC BATTLES BEFORE METZ.

BERLIN, October 10.—The fighting at Metz which was renewed to the northward on the Morning of Saturday, was serious, the battle being prolonged throughout the entire day. The French, who were endeavoring to pierce their way through the Prussian lines, were assailed upon all sides by fresh divisions of Prussians, which had advanced to the support of General Von Kammer during Friday night. The French made many brilliant but desperate and hopeless attempts so crush the Prussian centre, and the battle of Saturday ended as had its predecessor of Friday, in the defeat of the French, they being driven in confusion into Metz.

THE CARNAGE WAS MORE DREADFUL Than that of Friday, and the Prussians now have the task of providing for the dead and wounded of both armies, which will reach an alarming number. The losses of both the French and Prussians were very heavy, the slaughter resembling that at Gravelotte.

LONDON, October 10.—A squad of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablis. That town was afterwards burned by the Prussians as punishment. Numerous bodies of French troops have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes.

The villages north of Paris which were deserted on the approach of the Germans are repeopled again.

Mr. Wade, English Secretary of Legation at Pekin, telegraphs on September 26th that all is quiet at Pekin and Tientzin.

LONDON, October 10.—King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of 400,000 francs which had been levied by the Prussians.

PARIS THREATENS TO HOLD OUT UNTIL STARVED.

In that event two million people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris; hence the people cannot abandon the city by roads. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

The Germans evacuated Mulhause on Sunday and proceeded towards New Brisach and Schlestadt.

AMSTERDAM, October 10.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, October 12.—Consols, 92½. Bonds quiet; 5-20s, 82, 91½; do. '65's, 90¾; do. '67's, 89⅜ 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet: Erie, 118; Illinois, 114; Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; Orleans, 8¾@8⅞d. Sales 10,000. Wheat—red western 8@8⅛s. Corn 28@29s. California 10s@10s1d. Flour steady, unchanged, 22⅜s. Oats 28 9d@28 10d. Barley 5s. Corn 8⅛s; little but Danubian has been dealt in for some time. Pork, 18s. Beef 112⅛. Lard, 61. Cheese, 64½d. Cumberland cut middles, 55s.; short rib middles, 65s.

GRIFFITH---20th DISTRICT,
Democratic Maj. about 400

Exit---GILFI

FOSTER---21st DISTRICT,
Democratic Maj. about 550

LLAN, COVODE &

M'CLELLAND---24th DISTRICT.
Democratic Maj. about 900

DONLEY!

THE ELECTIONS.

All Honor to the Western Pennsylvania Democracy.

A GAIN OF THREE CONGRESSMEN.

Griffith in the 20th, Foster in the 21st and M'Clelland in the 24th District.

The Returns From Ohio

SCHENCK DEFEATED!

The Democracy Carry Probably Indiana and Gain Two Congressmen

Long Live "The Hoosier State!"

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

CANONSBURG, Pa. October 12.

Ramsey, Democrat, for Sheriff has one hundred and seventy five and Dr. Jackson, Democrat, for the Legislature two hundred and fifty majority, in Washington county. J. W.

WAYNESBURG, Pa. October 12

Capt. M'Clelland's majority in Greene county will not be less than 1,900: may reach 2,000. D. C.

WASHINGTON, Pa. October 12.

M'Clelland's majority in Washington is about four hundred. Glory enough for one day. Wm. Hopkins;

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

The Radicals have elected their whole city ticket, and two of the Judges, with the third in doubt. Kelly, Myers, Creely and Harmer to Congress. Thomas is defeated for the Senate; the Democrats in the Philadelphia Districts hold their own in the House. Dill, Democrat, from the Lycoming District, is elected to the Senate. The Radicals claim both Houses of the Legislature. The Huntingdon District is in doubt. In case a Democrat is returned from it, it will make the Senate stand Radicals 17; Democrats, 16, as against Radicals 18, Democrats 15 last year. H.

CANONSBURG, October 12.

McClelland's majority increasing—now foots up 450 in Washington county. W.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Stevenson and Comley, Radicals, members of last House, are defeated, but they gain Duffy and Dumball, which leaves their Philadelphia representatives same as last year. B.

BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 12.

Brockway, Democrat, for Congress in the Thirteenth District, is defeated by a small majority. T.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, Democrat, from the Washington and Beaver District, elected to the Legislature—a Democratic gain. W.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 12.

Hon. Henry D. Foster is elected to Congress sure. We have probably gained an Assemblyman, Sloan. E. J. KEENAN.

LATER—Foster's majority in Fayette county is about 700. Schnatterly for Assembly, about 500. X.

XXI (PA.) DISTRICT.

	Foster D.	Stewart R.
Westmoreland	1,500	
Fayette	800	
Indiana		1,600
Foster's majority		700

XXIV DISTRICT.

	M'Clelland D.	Donley R.
Green	1,000	
Washington	400	
Lawrence		900
Beaver		500
M'Clelland's majority		900

From present indications the majorities for Congress in the above districts will not vary very much from those figures.

CINCINNATI, October 12.

We lose Strader in the First, and Dickinson in the Ninth Congressional District, and gain Campbell in the Third and probably Denver in the Sixth District. Ed. *Enquirer*.

The election of Mr. Campbell in the Third District, is the defeat of Robt. C. Schenck.—Ed. POST.

CLARION, Pa., October 12.

Clarion county gives Griffith, Democrat, for Congress, over fifteen hundred. Nearly complete returns insure his election by four hundred majority. We claim the banner.

R. B. BROWN,
Democrat Office.

Mercer county gives between one and two hundred for Griffith, for Congress.

HARRISBURG, October 12.—The Sixteenth district is very close, we think Meyers is elected. P.

THE LATEST FROM GREENE COUNTY.

WAYNESBURG, October 12.—From pretty full returns it appears that Greene county gives a majority of eighteen hundred for the Democratic candidate for Congress, Capt. M'Clelland, an increase of one hundred and fifty over the vote of '68. CLIFTON.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 12.—Griffith, 226; Gilfillan, 206; Keenan, 254 McJunkin, 242; Dubbs, 304; Mays, 192; Glass, 242; Haworth, 254; Mackelfaleck, 254; McAlevy, 241.

DUNBAR, October 11.—Dunbar township, Fayette county, gives Foster a majority of 197; a Democratic loss of 1.

M'Clelland's majority in Carroll, Washington county, 133.

Donley's majority in Union, 14; Monongahela City, 6; a Democratic gain of 36.

North Beaver, 87 majority for Donley; Shenango 119 for Donley; First ward New Castle, 37; Democratic gain, 145. Hickory, 34 for Donley; Slippery Rock will give a majority for M'Clelland. Taylor township, Donley, 57; M'Clelland, 67.

Donley's majority in Lawrence county, 950. Democratic gain over 1868, one thousand. S.

NEW CASTLE, October 11.

In thirteen districts Donley's majority so far is 463. Pulaski, Little Beaver Wilmington, Plaingrove, Neshannock and Washington to hear from. S. K. MCGINNIS.

NEW CASTLE, October 11.

Donley's majority in Lawrence county cannot possibly exceed eight hundred. J. F. BROWN.

NEW BRIGHTON, October 11.

One hundred and fifty Democratic gain in New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Fallston and Pulaski. Donley's majority 182 in above. HOWDEN.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

My congratulations. Washington county gives McClelland three hundred and fifty majority. R.

UNIONTOWN, October 11.

Foster has 32 majority in Union District. The Radical gain is the nigger vote and no more. Foster has 800 majority in Fayette county.

ALTOONA, October 11.

Speer's majority in the Fourth ward is 75; a gain of 20 over last year.

CANNONSBURG, October 11.

Democratic majority 1; Democratic gain, 34.

CLARION BORO, October 11.

Griffiths for Congress, has 57 majority—Democratic gain of 48. English for Assembly 10 majority.

EMLENTON, PA., October 11.

Republican vote 54; Democratic 42; Democratic gain 16.

THE WHITE MEN RULE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

Captain McClelland's majority is three hundred and fifty. Our county ticket is safe. J. W.

	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.
First ward		650
Second ward	500	
Third ward	645	
Fourth ward	145	
Fifth ward	755	
Sixth ward	300	
Tenth ward		1,2 8
Eleventh ward	555	
Twelfth ward	94	
Thirteenth ward		406
Fourteenth ward		515
Fifteenth ward		1,203
Nineteenth ward		500
Twentieth ward		995
Twenty-second ward		868
Twenty-fourth ward		229
Twenty-eighth ward		281

IOWA.

MARSHALLTOWN, October 12.—Marshall county, in five townships heard from gives a Republican majority of 578—a Republican gain of 69.

Cedar Rapids—The election returns come in very slowly. Nine townships of Linn county give Colton, Republican, for Congress, 809 majority. The entire county will probably give the Republican State ticket 1,400 majority. Jones county gives Colton 700 majority. His majority in the Second District will reach 4,500. Big Creek township, Benton county, on the county ticket polled 246 Republican votes and no Democratic. About eight hundred votes, a little over half the usual number, was polled in this city, and as yet no straight ticket has been found. The result will not be arrived at before noon to-morrow. The prohibition and stock acts are generally defeated throughout the State.

INDIANA.

COLUMBIA, October 12.—Whitely county gives Gen. Haskell, Independent Republican candidate for Congress, 208 majority. The Democratic State ticket has 1,126—a Democratic gain of 120.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., O 12.—In fifty-eight counties reported partially official, the Democrats have a majority on the State ticket of 991. The counties yet to hear from gave the Republican State ticket in 1868, 1,481 majority. Both parties claim the State by a small majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman, probably 2. General Mason, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh District by 400 majority. The Fourth District is still doubtful. Wilson, Republican, is probably elected. The Democrats gain one State Senator in Howard and Carrol counties.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—The following majorities are reported. A large number of them are official:

Counties.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Allen		1,800
Bartholemew		650
Blackford		300
Boone	181	
Cass		250
Clay		150
Carroll		50
Clark		600
Decatur	100	
Daviess		150
Delaware	1,100	
Floyd		370
Fulton		194
Fountain		300
Green		50
Grant	400	
Hancock		594
Hendricks	1,000	
Harrison		400
Huntington	50	
Jefferson	500	
Jay	25	
Johnson		600
Knox		580
Kosciusko	700	
Lawrence	225	
Madison		640
Marion	1,200	
Marshall		425
Monroe		35
Montgomery		250
Morgan	300	
Noble	180	
Ohio		17
Orange		500
Owen		450
Parke	750	
Posey		650
Putnam		550
Randolph	1,400	
Rush		
Scott		200
Spencer	50	
Shelby		560
Steuben	850	
Sullivan		1,274
St. Joseph	710	
Union	142	
Vanderburgh	250	
Vigo		100
Wabash	800	
Washington		437
Wells		400
Whitley		125
Wayne	1,600	
White		80

TERRE HAUTE, October 12.—Vermillion county gives the Republican State ticket a majority of 270, loss of about 100.

OHIO.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—In Ohio the Republicans carried eleven districts, and have elected Perry in the First, Stevenson in the Second, Smith in the Sixth, Shellabar gin the Seventh, Beatty in the Eighth, Wilson in the Eleventh, Monroe in the Fourteenth, Sprague in the Fifteenth, Ambler in the Seventeenth,, Upson in the Eighteenth, and Garfield in the Nineteenth. The Democrats have elected Campbell in the Third district, Lamison in the Fifth, Van Trump in the Twelfth, and Morgan in the Thirteenth The Republican Congressional majority in the First district is 2,200 against less than 1,000 last election.

COLUMBUS, O., October 12.—The returns are meager, but indicate large Republican gains throughout the State. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the First District and one in the Ninth District. The contest in Schenck's district and in McClurg's district is very close.

In the Second District, there is a slight discrepancy in the Eighteenth ward, which a recount will only settle. The present figures show Stevenson's majority to be 1,317. The majority of the highest Republican candidate in Hamilton county is about 2,500.

Special dispatches received here from Highland county gives Smith of the Sixth District 100 majority. In Clermont county the Democrats claim 375, while the Republicans concede them 300.

Troy—Miami county official vote—Sherwood, 3,208; Huriy, 2,738; McClurg, 3,061; McKinney, 2,874.

Gallipolis—Galia county gives a Republican majority of 850; Republican gain 250.

Columbus—Democratic counties show a Republican gain over last year of 3,796. Fifteen Republican counties show a Republican gain of 331. Total gain in 27 counties, 4,127. Republicans gain two Congressmen, Perry and Foster, and probably lose two, Schenck and McClurg.

Cincinnati—Indications are that McClurg, Republican, in the Fourth districts is defeated. Republicans here have about given up Schenck's election.

NEBRASKA.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OMAHA, October 12.—Returns received up to this hour show that Butler, Republican candidate for Governor, is re-elected by 2,000 majority, and the balance of the State ticket, including Taffe, Congressman, by 3,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by large majorities.

Governer Palmer, of Illinois, appointed six delegates at large and three from each Congressional district to the National Capital Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 25th inst. The delegates at large are Judge John D. Caton, Norman B. Judd, H. P. H. Bromwell, John Baker, J. B, Crittenden and Thomas Ridgway.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. R. E. Lee.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LEXINGTON, Va., October 12.—General Robert E. Lee breathed his last at half past nine o'clock this morning, of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

LATER.

LEXINGTON, VA., October 12.—General Lee began to grow worse on Monday, and continued to sink until he breathed his last.

Places of business are closed, bells are tolling, and the whole community is thrown into the deepest grief.

RICHMOND, October 12.—General Lee's death occasions a deep feeling of gloom throughout the whole community. The city authorities have issued orders that the bells in the public buildings be tolled during to-morrow. Governor Walker will officially communicate the sad news to the Legislature. There will be a general suspension of business. The City Council will meet to take appropriate action.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Post.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Much interest is felt here in relation to.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa to-day. Full arrangements have been made to receive news at the earliest moment. Over three hundred voters left here yesterday for Philadelphia.

PARDONS

For most of the Fenian prisoners, twelve in number, will be signed this week; that of General O'Neil will head the list. The fines imposed in some cases will be remitted.

The Controller of Currency yesterday authorized the following.

NEW BANKS

To begin banking at once: First National Bank of Ottawa, Kansas; capital $50,000. Jacksonville National Bank, Jacksonville, Illinois; capital $200.000. He also authorized the organization of a bank at Burlington, Iowa.

THE CABINET SESSION

To day was attended by all the members for the first time in three months.

SIGNAL MEN,

To be employed on the lakes under the new system of watching the approach of storms and reporting by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce, have gone to their stations and the report is to be commenced as soon as all arrangements can be perfected.

GENERAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *World* says that the returns from the elections yesterday, held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, came in very slowly, but those already received indicates a decided breaking up of the Radical party line. It is evident, however, that the vote was generally light, only a marked difference being in the locations where the new negro vote was brought out, the majority claimed by the Radicals in Ohio is undoubtedly due to the appearance of this element at the polls for the first time. While the Democracy hold their own in Ohio, they have made handsome gains of Congressmen in Pennsylvania and Indiana. From the close Congressional districts the returns are too light to indicate with certainty who are elected. The probabilities are in favor of Colonel Campbell in Schenck's district, and for Jewett in the Seventh District of Ohio. Nothing has yet been heard from Iowa and Nebraska.

The *Tribune* on the other hand, sets down the returns already ascertained as indicating a substantial Republican victory and says the returns from Pennsylvania indicate that the Republicans have held their own Congressmen and in certain portions of the State have done even better than could reasonably be expected. It records the re-election of William D. Kelley in the Fourth District by a handsome majority in spite of the Republican opposition which he had to encounter. In the Second District the indications are that J. V. Creely, Independent Republican, supported by the Democrats, is elected by a small majority over Charles O'Neill, the present Republican member. In the Third District, Leonard Meyers, Republican, is re-elected. In the Fifth, Bucks county, and a part of Philadelphia, the scattering returns received give hopes of the election A. C. Harmer, Republican, over John R, Reading, the present Democratic member. John B. Packer, Republican, is re-elected by a handsome majority in the Fourteenth District. In the Sixteenth, the contest is close, and it is feared that Cessna, the present member, has been defeated by B. F. Myers, Democrat, though at present both parties claim to have been successful. The Twelfth District, Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, is reported to have returned L. D. Shoemaker, Republican. General James S. Negley is re-elected by about 2,200 majority in the Twenty-Second (Pittsburgh) District, and Ebenezer McJunkin, Republican, by about 2,100 in the the Twenty-Third District. The regular Republican ticket for county officers in Allegheny is also elected by some thousands.

The Republicans of Newark, New Jersey, at the charter election yesterday, swept the city by a majority of about two thousand five hundred.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatches to The Post.]

NEW YORK, October 12.—Rumor says that the Tammany slate for the municipal ticket was arranged to-day and includes the name of Sheriff O'Brien, the recent leader of the Young Democracy, for Mayor.

It is also reported that United States Marshal Sharp is making preparations for the enforcement of the law against fraudulent voting, enacted by the last Congress, at the State election in November and that the Marines will be employed as in Philadelphia yesterday,

The First National Bank of St. Louis to-day recovered $4,800 from the Ninth National Bank of this city—the amount paid by the latter in excess of the true value on altered checks drawn on it by the St. Louis bank.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill,

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and delivered. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

These are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w:1yr

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday evening about six o'clock as Mr. Philip Schu, of Allegheny, was driving a charcoal wagon from one of the iron forges near the Marine Hospital, he noticed a number of children playing on the road. He called out to them on his near approach, when they all apparently crossed the road and stood upon the sidewalk. One little fellow became bewildered, and, attempting to pass back where the rest of the children were, ran under the horses' feet and was knocked down, one of the wheels of the heavy wagon passing over him. He was picked up and carried into a neighboring house, but died almost immediately afterwards.

As soon as Mr. Schu learned of the death of the child he went to the Mayor's office and gave himself up. He was detained in custody for a few hours by the Mayor, but no one appearing against him, he was discharged upon his own recognizance, in case the relatives of the child desire to institute proceedings against him.

The horses driven by Mr. Schu were walking at the time, and no blame can be reasonably attached to him, as several who witnessed the accident state.

FIRE.

Two Dwellings and Three Stables Burned in South Pittsburgh.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable at Seventh street and Chestnut alley, South Pittsburgh, and was not extinguished until three stables and two dwelling houses were consumed. The stable where the fire was first discovered was owned by Mr. S. W. Spreen, grocer doing business at the corner of Carson and Sixth streets. Immediately adjoining it on Chestnut alley was a stable owned by Mr. Wallace. In both of these stables were considerable quantities of hay, and owing to this fact the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time had communicated to a dwelling house fronting on Seventh street, owned by Mr. Spreen, and to a house immediately in the rear owned by Mr. Richards, and occupied by Mr. Wallace.

The latter was almost entirely destroyed, while that of Mr. Spreen was damaged considerably, the roof having been burned and the wood work on the side next the stable charred and blistered. The flames also communicated to a large frame stable on the opposite side of Chestnut alley, which was destroyed. It was owned by Mr. James Brown. The dwelling house owned by Mr. Spreen was unoccupied, the tenants having removed on Thursday for the purpose of allowing the owner to take possession himself. The other dwelling, as above stated, was occupied by Mr. Wallace, who succeeded in removing the most of his household effects in comparatively good condition. All the stables contained horses, but fortunately the animals were rescued before they had sustained any injury.

The entire lose will probably aggregate four thousand dollars. Mr. Spreen had an insurance of $1,200 on his dwelling house, in the German, but had none on his stable. Mr. Brown was fully insured in the Lycoming, and the other parties were also insured, but the companies were not ascertained.

The origin of the fire is not known, but as there had been no one in the stable early last evening, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is said that parties who first discovered the fire observed that the door of the hay loft was open, and it is supposed that access to the hay was obtained in that way.

Sea Moss Farine.

This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in recommending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides the Sea Moss, its pricipal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made without trouble, and will always be good Try it, and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.* w&w.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Furious Man Stabs an Inoffensive Person on Pike Street—His Arrest—The Wound a Serious One.

At a quarter to one o'clock, on Sunday morning quite a serious cutting affray occurred in a court near the corner of Fourteenth and Pike streets. It appears that a man named Patrick McKenna had been drinking some during the preceding night, and wandered into the court, where he got into a difficulty with a woman named Mrs. O'Brien, one of the residents there. The result of the dispute was that he struck the woman a severe blow, leaving very decided marks of his brutality upon her person. A little daughter of Mrs. O'Brien, alarmed at what had occurred, ran into the street crying out that some one was "murdering" her mother, and a crowd instantly gathered in the neighborhood to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. Among others one Barney Bradley, a resident in the immediate neighborhood, ran to the scene. Some threats were then indulged in towards McKenna, who became furious and drew a knife on the crowd. Running towards Bradley he plunged the knife at him, and entering his side it inflicted a very severe wound. The wounded man was then taken home, and a policeman being called, McKenna was arrested and sent to the watch house, where he at present remains awaiting a hearing. Mayor Brush and his clerk yesterday called upon the injured man and took his deposition. Mrs. O'Brien will also appear before the authorities to-day, and lodge a charge against the prisoner for his assault upon her.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday at about twelve o'clock at the Merchant's Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. The Fire Department was called into service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE L
CARR, McCAND
94 WOOD
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW
DRY GOODS,
And would invite the attention of
DRESS
Belgian Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
AL
BLACK AND COL
BLACK AND COL
STOCK COMPLETE IN
DESIRAB
Will be Received Daily throughout the
CARR,
se29:2tawdlm&4tw

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dr d and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varie_ies.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hco Leaf, of N C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 p ckages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

RECEIVING
NEW GOODS!
THE LATEST STYLES!
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!
Dress Goods.
Plaids.
Silks.
Linens.
Blankets.
Flannels.
Suits.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.
THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.
The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM
Beautifies the Complexion!
Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use
Gourand's Oriental Cream,
Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient-, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back rooms continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It will positively Restore Gray Hair to its Original color
It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money, and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address, SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. se26:3md

A MOST STRIKING CONTRAST.—The old hair dyes and "coloratis," &c., are all more or less sticky, muddy and fetid, and the hues they impart are not natural. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant, and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LATEST.
LES & CO.,
STREET,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
NOTIONS, &c.
the Trade to their Choice Lines of
GOODS,
Paris Plaids,
Plaid Merinos.
SO,
ORED ALPACAS,
ORED MERINOS,
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
LE GOODS
season and offered at the lowest figures
M'CANDLESS & CO.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor,
For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and frequently a new growth, not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed, but such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, consequently it prevents baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE, $1.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.
au16:lyTawdoow&eow-w

BACKACHE.
ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.
Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Charltiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and churches, one-half of the farm is coal and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac craig, Dr. Prestley and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. MCKOWN.
sep3 3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers, Hon. W. S. Clark, *President of the Mass. Agl. College*, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and would be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household. "OUR HOME PHYSICIAN," a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard of New York, is great demand, as the sands a e eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep4 2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, Jr.,
au8:ltd&8tw Administrator.

$1,000 PER WEEK
Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
se24:3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep8:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED
A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person, male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
sep3:4tw 267 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BISSELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating
STOVES!
Grate Fronts, Ranges
FENDERS, &c.,
235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,
ap2:wtf PITTSBURGH.

"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!
CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,
PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,
Croner & Hays,
BOX 788 PITTSBURGH, PA.
Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its Conservative part, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, pasted Habs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivaled. jel1:1y w
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of savings Banks of the Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate security, at a rate of interest not to exceed the legal rate agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Ass ociation.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. 3mis ex w

FOR SALE BY DICK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. (late St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.
A splendid Farm of 175 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.
Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ¾ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, and good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $11,000.
Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and bad health. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.
Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ¼ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in lots from 5 acres up, to suit purchasers. Price $200 per acre.
We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.
DICK & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de4tf Pittsburgh

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.
D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. W. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.
Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Raffin, N. C.
D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oc17

Dr. D. PETERSON,
CHIROPODIST,
Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, without bleeding or Causing Soreness, Enlarged, Stiff Bruised or Crooked toe Joints Treated successfully.
Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.
OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the effectious remedy known as
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.
TO LADIES.
If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,
Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH
Drug House!
JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP!
ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.
The best and cheapest preparative for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
For Sale by all Druggists.
A. TORRENCE & CO.,
AGENTS,
CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full description of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have called, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.
Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apfeb4:w

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Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.
This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.
For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Pen'n and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY,
m21:eo&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO. The President and Directors of the Commercial Printing Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 84 Wood street, on and after Monday, the 10th inst. R. H. PALMER, Treas.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5, 1870. oct7:2t

Dyer & Hays
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution!
Harper's Edition of Duff's Book-keeping.
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE WHITE AND clean clothes, use DELAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP. It saves time, saves labor preserves clothing, brightens colors, goes three times as far as brown soap, and is an excellent soap for toilet use, being pure white. For sale by Arbuckles & Co. and grocers generally in Pittsburgh and vicinity.
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WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is extremely for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease it has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
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DYSPEPSIA.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!
Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion
SECURED TO ALL.
RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH IS SEEN AND FELT.
Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for
KIDNEY, BLADDER,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be found to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.
THE WASTE OF THE BODY
are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that fulfils its functions. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.
THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Diseases and Drives out of the Body* the causes of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulous diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
That scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflammation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak, watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or the presence of some vitiating poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ASSORTED OR ARRANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.
That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.
That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital forces* are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.
OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.
Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.
TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be found or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose!
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NO ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether in the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how vicolent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—is external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER.
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.
20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.
IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.
There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAYS READY RELIEF
Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys, and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

heavy force of Prussians at Chevilly, on Friday last, was a determined concerted movement upon both banks of the Seine, and was made to ascertain the strength of the Prussians. That from the direction of Choisy le Roi, advanced westwardly until near Chevilly, without encountering any formidable force. At Chevilly, the Prussians; protected by earthworks, opened a terrific fire upon the French, to which the latter replied vigorously. The Mobiles behaved splendidly and made several brilliant charges upon the Prussian works, but they were unable to capture the redoubts, although they inflicted heavy loss. The retreat was made in perfect order. The troops have been congratulated upon their admirable bearing.

A reconnoissance from the direction of Fort Bicetre returns with the information that that the Prussians, since the action at Chevilly, have been incessantly at work, strengthening their fortifications upon the heights and plateau of Villejuif. These works appear formidable, and heavy artillery will probably soon appear within the embrasures.

THE FREE SHOOTERS AT WORK.

BERLIN, October 7.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French guerrillas, who infest that vicinity, have ambushed and shot the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg while he was riding in the Park of St. Cloud. His escort were assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, who was wounded. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries are serious. The escort wheeled quickly and rode into the woods, but the assailants had vanished. The free shooters swarm in the Park and through the forests of St. Cloud, and cause great mischief by firing upon every Prussian soldier or sentry in that direction. They attack the couriers and harrass all communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

A DISPATCH FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck has issued the following dispatch from Ferrieres, disclaiming any intention to overthrow Republicanism in France:

"VERSAILLES, October 6—1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or any other person. "BISMARCK."

TOURS, October 7.—General La Motterouge, commander of the army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

CIRCULAR ISSUED FROM THE WAR OFFICE

Yesterday regulates the formation of military courts, fixes the number of deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 753 instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1854, be repealed.

MOVEMENTS OF PRUSSIANS AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, October 7.—The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between Canal de L'Ourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth Corps and on the left the Twelfth Corps. The pioneers of the Prussian Guard have been assigned to the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourg into the La Morce river, the stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design, one source of the water supply of the besieged city will be cut off. The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

The French fortresses of Belfont, Schlesadt and New Breisach are to be attacked at once.

The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The Prussians have scoured the Provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any traces of the new French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse and are marching toward Altkirch.

BRUSSELS, October 7.—There are

SYMPTOMS OF A REVOLT

among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure. The prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

AN OFEICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, Octobhr 7.—M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Paris, to-day publishes in the name of the Emperor, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

A new impetus has been given to the Canadian emigration scheme recently. The Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss Rige, who has for a long time been identified with emigration projects, with a prospect of a large exportation within a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World under her direct supervision.

The survivors of the wrecked ship O'Dara, arived here.

Admiral Gleason, last evening gave a grand ball on board his flag ship, Franklin; four hundred invitations were issued. The affair was very brilliant.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO BEGIN EARLY THIS WEEK—THE SIEGE OF NEW BRIESSACH.

LONDON, October 8.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-day has a special telegram which announces that the bombardment of Paris will commence early next week. The cannonading will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

A dispatch from Freiburg, dated to-day, has the following: New Briessach having refused to surrender, the Prussians to-day opened cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in consequence.

The Prefect of the Rhine threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

NAPOLEON BELIEVED TO BE THE AUTHOR OF THE WILHELMSHOHE MANIFESTO-VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRENCH ARMIES—CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS—THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE BATTLE NEAR PITHIVVIERS.

TOURS, October 8.—The journals here believe that Napoleon was the author of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto, notwithstanding the denial by M. Pietrie, and that the denial was made only because the document was not well received.

A letter from Paris has the following: The Mobiles from Britany are Christian heroes; they have the moral courage before going into combat to kneel and pray. After their devotions are concluded, they receive a blessing from the Priest. As a sign of the times, the writer adds, the people do not jeer or laugh at this.

Colonel Charette, of the Pontifical Zouave, has issued an address, calling for volunteers to increase the force of his command. He says he wishes to form a well disciplined corps to be called Volontaires De Quest. He says these Zouaves shall be a type of devotion and honor. He sends to day three companies to the front.

The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is being made for a strenuous defense.

The Franc Tireurs, from Bordeaux, passed through Tours yesterday. They are fine troops and well armed.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by Frappolf, who is organizing a larger force.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers have been received. The Prussians lost by the success of the French over six thousand cattle and sheep which they had gathered from all parts of the country, and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has animated the Franc Tireurs, who are coming upon all sides.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE MOSELLE—PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

CORNY, via London, October 8.—Yesterday, when the French attacked Kimmer's division, the French Imperial Guard was engaged. The French directed several divisions against the first and fourth Prussian corps, on the right bank of the Moselle river. The cannonading was severe. The losses of Kimmer and of the tenth corps amount to five hundred men, and those of the third corps to one hundred and thirty men.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERILLAS.

TOURS, October 8.—Gambetta is here. Nothing can be decided about the elections until the Council meets to-morrow. We have news from Paris to the 7th. Gambetta is expected to-morrow. News from Chartres to the 7th states that the Francstireurs were defeated at Ablis. One hundred and thirty Prussian horsemen captured sixty of the French and many horses. A dispatch received from the Mayor of Arthenay states that eight hundred Tireurs had driven back the force of Prussians.

A Paris letter of the 3d instant says documents found in the Imperial archives, and Provisional Government, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to war. Letters from Prefects of Departments establish the fact.

LONDON, October 8.—It is reported that the Prussians are but a short distance from Pithiviers, which town is occupied by the French. The Prussians also appear at Mallesherbes.

The appearance of guerrillas in several of the departments in the north evokes a Prussian threat of imposing a contribution of a million francs on any department where they appear

The number of wounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers and 123,700 men.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

This proposition is declined by Bismarck, and in his refusal he states that he is not satisfied of the integrity of the officers and soldiers, and believes that the army would not generally yield an obedience to this intrigue. The report has gained considerable credence since the King of Prussia permitted General Bourbaki to pass the Prussian lines.

(Times Special.)

FRENCH PEOPLE OPPOSED THE WAR.

A Paris letter of the 3d says: Documents found in the Imperial archives, and published by the Provisional Government, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from Prefects of departments establish the fact.

REBELLION IN RUSSIA—THE REBELS ATTACKED AND DEFEATED WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 8.—The population of the District of Schagreissrah having rebelled against Essler, the Russians have subjected the region again to his authority. The Russians were obliged to storm Kniaq, where the rebels entrenched themselves. In this encounter the Russians suffered a loss of one officer killed and eight wounded, eighteen men killed and two wounded. The rebel loss is not given, but was heavy at last accounts. The country is now quiet.

GARIBALDI.

MARSEILLES, October 8.—Garibaldi having received official notice from the Italian Government of his release from restraint, left the Island of Caprera in a fishing vessel and arrived here yesterday.

THE RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITUM

In the Roman States is officially published as follows: For Italian unity, 13,365; against, 1,507; majority, 11,858.

CARDINAL CULLEN, OF DUBLIN, DENOUNCES VICTOR EMANUEL.

LONDON, October 8.—A letter published here over the signature of Cardinal Cullen, on the Italian question, violently condemns the recent action of those whom he designates as revolutionists, who have dethroned the Pope, and taken possession of the Papal States. Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Napoleon and Ernest Renan come in for a large share of ecclesiastical censure. The Cardinal takes a different view of the policy and acts of the King of Italy than that taken by Cardinal Manning, and denounces the King of Italy as a downright hypocrite. At the time when he was professing all the affection of the truest son of the church, he had ordered his troops to fire upon the Vatican, if necessary, with shell and all the explosive materials of modern warfare. The Pope and Cardinals and all the members of the Papal household were residents of the palace. The Cardinal denounces the selfish aggrandizement and utter negation of all the obligations, either religious or otherwise, owed to the Church by the King of Italy, with an eloquence that has produced the most startling effect, both upon the Roman Catholic population throughout the country, and Protestants, in language nearly approaching to cursing. He prophesies for Victor Emanuel the fate of Nebuchadnezzar.

DISSENTIONS AT METZ.

NANCY, October 8.—Political dissensions are said to be agitating the French in Metz, and even the troops are reported to be divided, while among the general officers the party lines are distinctly drawn, the Republicans and Imperialists being about equally divided, though there have been, as yet, no difficulties resulting from these diversities of opinions. In several instances, however, when important movements have been projected the

FAILURE OF CONCURRENT ACTION

Among the Generals in their councils has prevented these plans being carried out. Of the principal Generals, two—Bazaine and Bourbaki—still adhere to the cause of the Emperor, while the veteran General Changarnier is a fervent Republican. The mass of the soldiers proclaim themselves as Republicans.

LONDON, October 8.—It is stated upon reliable information, gleaned from military circles at Berlin, that even if Paris should capitulate the Prussians intend to

Latest From the War

"UP IN A BALLOON."

TOURS, October 9.—Charles W. May, of Paris, formerly of New York, and Wm. W. Reynolds, of New York, furnish the following account of their trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left at the same time with Gambetta: Both balloons having risen at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, when about eight hundred yards up the wind died away, the balloons remaining stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry was fired at the balloon, as also cannon, the party in the balloon distinctly hearing the whiz of the balls. The Prussians used fuzes, endeavoring thereby to set fire to the balloon. Ballast was thrown out of the balloon, and it moved gently away. During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of the Prussians in the vicinity compelled the party to throw out ballast and rise again. They finally landed at Raye, in the Department of Somme, where they were received warmly by the people on account of being Americans. They lost sight of Gambetta's balloon at three o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Didier, and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by a special train with him to Tours. Along the route Gambetta was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have left Paris two days sooner, but were prevented by lack of wind.

WHAT THE "VOYAGEURS" SAY OF PARIS.

Messrs. May and Reynolds report that the Parisians are determined on the defence of the city, which was quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible for the Prussians to capture Paris, except through famine.

The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are opened daily but closed earlier than before.

Louis Blanc and many other persons of distinction came to see Gambetta here.

Americans in Paris also bade farewell to Messrs. May and Reynolds. Their balloon is private property and conducted by M. De Revilliard a French marine officer whose coolness and skill is much lauded.

There were pigeons in the balloon which were let loose to return to Paris.

The Americans, by balloon, brought Paris journals of the 7th, which notice the intended departure that day of two balloons.

La Rezille calls the attention of the government to the fact that an American General, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and says that such a General as Sheridan with three thousand cavalry could easily accomplish this.

An official military report of the 6th inst., shows all quiet around Paris, save towards the Park of St. Cloud, where the cannon of Mount Valerian have caused the Prussians considerable loss.

Near St. Denis, General Billimare has just caused the occupation in sufficient force of seven circular entrenched camps, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

GARIBALDI ENTERS FRANCE AND IS WARMLY RECEIVED.

TOURS, October 9.—Garibaldi arrived here before he was expected. An officer offered to escort him with his troops, but Garibaldi replied he was not accustomed to escorts. He added that he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle, helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then went to the Prefecture, where he received the members of the Government. At that moment a battalion of franc-tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the Prefecture, demanding that Garibaldi review them and shouting vive Garibaldi, vive Republic and requested M. Glais Bizoin to give Garibaldi an embrace for the battalion. M. Cremieux delivered a patriotic address and the crowd separated, shouting for Garibaldi and the Republic.

(World Special.)

LONDON, October 9.—The Archbishop of Westminster has made public

A LETTER FROM THE POPE TO KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

In which His Holiness says: "I bless God who has suffered the last days of my life to be filled with bitterness for His church *through you*, and I place in His hands my cause, which is not my cause, indeed, but wholly His Own.

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY WAS COMPLETE.

The loss in killed and wounded was considerable and was heaviest on the French side.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Noisseville, on the 8th inst., at 8 A. M: The French during the night accumulated in large masses on the eastern slope of St. Julien, towards Metz. The Prussian foreposts were drawn back and the reserves called up.

The artillery crowns every eminence. The shells from St. Julien go crashing into Noisseville. Furious cannonading is going on to the south by Colombey, Mercy, Le Haute and Pelte. The French fort of St. Private is also firing.

A STAND AT ST. QUENTIN.

TOURS, October 8.—The Prefect of the Department of Aisne sends the following dispatch to the government dated St. Quentin, midnight, October 7: The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and firemen.

FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

TOURS, October 8.—Gambetta has escayed from Paris in a balloon. We shall have news from Paris to the 7th. Gambetta is expected here to-morrow.

A LITTLE FRENCH VICTORY.

A dispatch received from the Mayor of Arthenay states that eight hundred francveurs had driven back a large force of Prussians.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring so far as there seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent powers and the citizens of the United States; and whereas, subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to purposes of war. Now therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of waters, within the jurisdiction of the United States, by armed vessels of either belligerents, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon ships of war, or privateers, or merchant vessels of other belligerents lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe, and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or roadstead, or other water within the jurisdiction of the United States, as a station, or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this ratification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance in such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or for repairs. In either of which cases the authorities of any port or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair, shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether such vessel be ship of war, privateer or merchant ship, of a belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time given for the departure of such ship of war or privateer, shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or other waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or other waters, or more than one vessel of each belligerent; but if there be several vessels of each or either of the belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford an opportunity of leaving alternately to vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall since last thus supplied have entered a European port of the Government to which she belongs. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT, President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE NEW FUNDING BONDS.

Secretary Boutwell will shortly issue some of the new funding bonds to see how they will sell for investments of trustee funds.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

Reports from Texas show that the yellow fever is raging in all the sea coast towns.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs for the past two weeks have been over nine millions of dollars.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Coin balance in the treasury this afternoon, $111,500,000.

—A politician, at a meeting in New York, on Thursday, gave a definition of political science that deserves immortality. He said that "office is sweet, and money is scarce."

—Mrs. Edward A. Pollard, formerly of Richmond, and late proprietess of the St. Cloud Hotel, Washington, has been pronounced insane, and sent to the Government Lunatic Asylum.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

A Man Decoyed into the Woods in Kentucky and Murdered—The Particulars of His Death Unknown—No Clue to the Assassin.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 7.—Yesterday the body of a man was found in a secluded part of a dense woods near Middletown, twelve miles from this city. An examination showed that the man had been shot in the back part of the head, the murderer having held the pistol so close that the powder burnt the hair. The ball passed through the head, coming out at the left cheek near the nose. The body of the murdered man was afterwards, from a paper found in the coat pocket recognized as T. Evey, of Aurora, Indiana, who was on his way for the farm of Mr. Ten Broeck to go to work for him. On Wednesday night, he got off the train at a depot on the railroad, two miles from Middletown, and was told that it was the nearest point where he could obtain accommodations for the night. The general opinion is that he lost his way, was decoyed into the woods, and murdered for the purpose of robbery. A pedlar named Hankey, about one year ago, was found within ten feet of where this man was found, and shot in precisely the same manner.

The case is now being investigated, but there is no clue, so far, to the perpetrators.

Should be More Careful.

In order to show the suddenness of the conversion of Negley's new Sunday organ, a correspondent calls our attention to the following extracts taken from that paper of *yesterday*. The matter is printed on the first or inside pages, and no doubt before Negley gave his note to clinch the bargain:

Radical journals just now are particularly sweet upon the Germans. But some of their orators do not run in the same ruts. A Radical arose in the Third Congressional district of Missouri the other day to say to the Convention that the Germans were all "d—d lop-eared Dutchmen." And, at a Convention of Radicals in Wisconsin last week, one Marcy Brown declared, in the presence of two hundred brother Radicals: "If we can't get along without the beer guzzling Dutchman and the whisky-drinking Irish, we had better let the Democracy do all the voting!" And the crowd cheered and stamped to show how well his remarks were appreciated. When these facts are placed side by side with paper praises of the "yellow-haired Teutons" the true state of the case can be seen and understood.

THE SPY SYSTEM.—It is stated from Washington that the special agents or detectives are creating immense trouble in the Treasury or Interior Departments by causing false arrests and thus mortifying the heads of bureaus. Then why do the heads of bureaus keep that disreputable class of sneaks in the department? *Spies were not needed and were never used in any of the Federal departments until the Radical party came into power! There have certainly been thieves enough in office since then to require an army of detectives if they are of any use.* The revenue bureau alone has developed, according to the official report, no less than three hundred and forty of them, whose aggregate stealings amount to between six and ten million dollars! * * * It was no doubt on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" that the Radical heads at Washington set one lot of officeholders as spies over the rest.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA.

Its Attractions—The Fair—Etc.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.)

As your reporters seldom visit this ancient community, to record "passing events" we concluded to inform your readers of the doing in the neighborhood of

BURGETTSTOWN

Which is a prosperous, enterprising village of six hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the line of the P. C. & St. L. (Pan Handle) Railway, twenty-eight miles west of Pittsburgh. Located in the centre of one of the greatest agricultural regions in the State. It is destined, yet to become a town of several thousand inhabitants; and aside from its great agricultural advantages, this place also presents inducements to enterprising manufacturers. This would be a superior location for Woolen Factories, Paper Mills, etc. The people of the village are noted for being sober and industrious.

Great interest is now being manifested in educational matters, which is having a good effect, if we may judge from the beautiful and commodious

UNION SCHOOL

Building, lately erected within the bounds of the village. It has, indeed, been well stated that the "character of a place may be known by its schools." But it is chiefly on account of its fairs that Burgettstown has obtained its great reputation. There it is that the

UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Hold their annual exhibitions. The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association opened in this place on yesterday (October 6th), and is a complete success, even outrivailing all former exhibitions. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, it is estimated that fifteen thousand persons were present.

The German Band, of Allegheny City, was in attendance, and enlivened the occasion with some of their choicest music.

We understand that the entries considerably exceed those of former years. Of the stock, there was a fine show of horses and hogs. Of sheep and cattle there was not so good a show as formerly.

FLORAL HALL

Was a perfect paradise of pleasure, being well filled and beautifully arranged. Mechanics' Hall also presented an attractive appearance. There was a greater amount of machinery on the grounds than ever before. In agricultural implements many Pittsburgh firms were represented, among which may be mentioned those of Hall & Speer, John Hall, &c. As a beautiful specimen of workmanship may be mentioned a Champion Mower, built expressly for exhibiting.

The "Ætna," "Clipper," "Russel," "World," "Smith" and "Wood" Mowers," were also represented. Mention must also be made of the articles on exhibition from the carriage factory of J. W. Dougherty, Burgettstown, Pa., which, for strength and durability, cannot be excelled. Many musical instruments were also on the grounds, but mention will only be made of the "Estay Organ." Many other articles of merit were on exhibition, which it is impossible to mention; but all will concede that this was the best agricultural exhibition ever held in the county.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Boy Run Over by a Wagon at Woods' Run and Killed.

Yesterday morning a boy named John Griffiths met with a fatal accident at Woods' Run, being run over and killed by a wagon laden with sand. The lad followed the vehicle apparently with the purpose of obtaining a ride. While manœvering about the hind wheels he was thrown to the ground, and they passed over him, crushing his breast in a frightful manner. The deceased, who was quite young, was taken to his home and notice sent to the Coroner's office. The Coroner, however, was ill, as was also Alderman Donaldson, his usual deputy on such occasions. Alderman Floyd, who was then informed, has made preparations to hold the inquest. No blame is attached to the driver of the wagon.

OUR ASPIRING SISTERS.

The Suffrage Society in Council Last Night—The Fair Advocates Still Earnest as Ever—They Gain Strength Daily—What Their Prospects Are, &c., &c.

The Women's Suffrage Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Board of Trade rooms last night. Though the air was chilly, and the comforts of the fireside might be preferable in the minds of most people to routine business in a bleak hall, still the attendance was large, comprising some thirty ladies or more, and half a dozen gentlemen. Mrs. Hindman presided, and Miss Hattie Smith occupied the Secretary's chair.

A PRAYING FOR APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS.

The President opened the proceedings with prayer, in which, among other items, she kindly remembered the reporters, and prayed that God would give them enough grace to resist the temptation of misrepresenting the proceedings of the Association.

Miss Hattie Smith read the minutes of the preceding meeting which were, on motion, approved.

Miss Jane Hindman gave notice that she would offer a motion at the next regular meeting to amend the constitution, so as to have the Executive Committee in future consist of five, instead of ten members.

Miss Hattie Smith now offered the following resolution for debate at the next meeting, to the effect that the ballot would result in men extending true respect to woman instead of the complacency and flattery they now offer her.

There being no more miscellaneous business before the meeting and two more reporters entering and taking seats among the auditors, Miss Hindman thought it possibly a good opportunity to gain accessions to the strength of the Association. Accordingly glancing benignly at the late arrivals, she proposed to read the Constitution for their amusement and give them a chance to sign their names thereto, and contribute if necessary one dollar. But the journalists were heroically passive.

Miss Smith, the Secretary, next stood up and delivered a

LIVELY AND SARCASTIC ADDRESS

On the ridicule and opposition which has been offered to the Association. She took the accusations against the advocation of woman's suffrage one by one, and explained how groundless they were. She denied that free-love was a principle of the woman suffrage movement—even a side issue of it. Neither does it oppose marriage or call for divorces. Miss Smith took a good omen from the spread of republicanism in Europe. Our country is at present but a tyrannous aristocracy of sex, and it will never be a true Republic until the fair sex have the ballot.

"STUMPING" AMONG THE QUAKERS.

Mrs. Smith, a very intelligent gray-haired lady in black, now arose and stated that she was the oldest lady in the assemblage, and claimed the privilege of stating some recent experiences in regard to the progress of the movement. It appeared that Mrs. Smith was out "stumping" in Ohio and other rural districts while the more juvenile sisters were enjoying themselves at Saratoga and Long Branch. She met with cheering success—especially in a Quaker community in Coshocton or some neighboring county. She started an association there on a small scale, which may yet make its mark in the political horizon. Mrs Smith announced that Miss Hindman was about to lecture.

MAN BROUGHT DOWN TO HIS LEVEL.

Miss Hindman lectured. She spoke at some length on the comparative reasoning powers of man and woman, and insisted that those of the former were not so great as those of the latter. Men are more verbose and circuitous in arriving at their conclusions. Instance the laws. If we had women lawyers, Miss Hindman would guarantee the abolition of much of the abstruse arguments now to be found in them. The lady, before concluding her address, quoted largely from legal authorities touching woman's rights, going back several hundred years to select instances favorable to her position. This was rather dry and of narcotic tendency; but subsequently Miss Hindman supplied the subject for deep emotion in a few

HARASSING INSTANCES OF WIVES OPPRESSED

By their husbands. Towards the close of her address, the lady alluded to the grant of the ballot to the black man, and said she believed it the only weapon with which he could defend himself. Yet she did not deem him capable of using it.

The President now stated that anybody having anything to say in opposition to the views already expressed would have an opportunity afforded them. This proposition, however, struck no responsive chord in the breast of any auditors, and after receiving the names and initiation fees of some half dozen new members the audience adjourned.

We may state that the society just now is in a more flourishing and hopeful condition than it has been at any time heretofore since it was started.

Alaska,

Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and aourts of these tribes. There the familiar home-like names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside. (Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

The Rush Still

Continues. A few more soiled underwear for ladies left at Morganstern & Cos., 78 and 80 Market street.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MORE INCENDIARISM.

A Fire-Fiend Let Loose—He Starts a Conflagration on the South Side—Extraordinary Preparations Made—The Loss Slight.

If the statements of Fire Marshal Butler and several of our local detectives are to be credited, there can no longer be any doubt that an incendiary who combines more than ordinary persistency of purpose with a very decided degree of daring, is at large in the community. This belief, which has for some weeks past been entertained by the authorities, was strengthened by the sudden bursting out of a conflagration in Bedford Hall, on Carson street, Birmingham, yesterday morning. The hall is occupied on the first floor by Leonard Bruckner, a saloon-keeper, who, with his family, resided in the second story. The third story is used as a hall by the Masonic fraternity. It appears that about half-past two o'clock in the morning flames were discovered in the bar-room, and arising from the cellar. The firemen were promptly summoned to the ground, and laboring with zeal succeeded in subduing the element before very much damage was done. The damage to the building, with other items, however, involved a loss of $1,500 or thereabouts. Bruckner, the saloon-keeper, had an insurance of $4,000 on his property. M. Jacob Young, the owner of the building, had no insurance.

An investigation revealed the fact that in the cellar a fire had been started with carbon oil. In the bar room, under the heads of the whisky barrels, a bed carried from upstairs had been saturated with oil and lighted, and again in the room behind the bar another bed had been fired. The ticks had all been broken open and the straw and corn husks piled up and saturated with oil. In a rear room of the second floor another had been used. Chief Marshal Butler has been examining into the circumstances connected with the affair, and avows that he knows the perpetrators, and only awaits certain evidence to convict him, not only of the arson in this instance, but also in other cases.

GRIEFS OF A GAY LOTHARIO.

A Liquor Merchant Supports an Establishment in Allegheny—He Behaves Robustiously and is Prosecuted by his Mistress &c.

Yesterday afternoon, as Alderman Mullin of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was sitting in his office on Madison avenue musing on the beauties of Indian summer, a gentle tap was heard at the door, and he immediately bade the applicant for admission to enter. The door was opened—: a young woman neatly attired, but of rather dejected mien, appeared on the threshhold. Seating herself, in response to an invitation from the Alderman, she stated the purpose of her mission, which was, in brief, to lodge an information for assault and battery and threatening a breach of the peace against a well known liquor merchant doing business in the Fifteenth ward. Her relations with the proprietor involved quite a lengthy tale.

Several months ago the liquor dealer made the acquaintance of the visitor to the Alderman's office, and professing to be much devoted to her, induced her to reside at a house in Allegheny where he supported her in fine style for some time. Recently his ardor, whether feigned or real in the first instance, cooled down; and eventually his visits across the river became occasions of annoyance to the girl. She bore with them however until Sunday night, when as she alleged the defendant again called at the house, and obtaining admission, attacked her violently, knocking her down and threatening further indignities. Determined to bear with her boisterous visitor no longer, she resolved to appear before the magistrate and enter the information as stated. Alderman Mullin having heard the girl's statement and taken her deposition, issued a warrant authorizing the arrest of the accused. He was taken into custody and required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at a hearing; but doubtless rather than permit the matter to be brought so far, he will endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the injured and offended recipient of his attentions.

THE CUTTING AFFRAY.

More Particulars—The Wounded Man in a Dangerous Condition.

We noticed yesterday a dangerous affray which occurred in Fourteenth street, near Pike, resulting in the dangerous injury of Barney Bradley, and the slight injury of Mrs. O'Brien, wife of Patrick O'Brien. A man named Patrick McKenna, a baker formerly employed at the Merchants' Hotel, is charged with having inflicted the injuries, and is now in jail. It is stated that McKenna had been drinking and was raising a considerable disturbance, and that in the course of his goings on, he struck Mrs. O'Brien over the head with some weapon, inflicting quite an ugly gash. A number of people gathered around and began making demonstrations against McKenna. Among the crowd was Barney Bradley, and McKenna, it is alleged, drew a knife and ran at him, stabbing him in the left side, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Officer Roger O'Mara was soon on the ground, and took McKenna to the watch house. On Sunday the Mayor and Clerk Patterson visited Bradley and took his information against McKenna for felonious assault and battery. Yesterday morning the attending physician pronounced the woudded man in a dangerous condition, and McKenna was committed for two weeks to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Mrs. O'Brien announced her intention of making information against McKenna, but had not done so at last accounts.

Death of a Well Known Citizen.

We regret to announce, this morning the death of Mr. John D. Fackiner, one of our best known citizens. Deceased has been long identified with the furniture buisness in this city, being at the time of his death a member of the firm of Fackiner & Irwin. His acquaintance were many, and the announcement of his demise this morning will be read with profound sorrow by all who knew him during life. For the past twenty years Mr. Fackiner had been an active and prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and by his death a vacancy has been caused in religious circles which will not be speedily supplied. Mr. Fackiner leaves a wife and six children.

The Most Delightful Desert

May be found in the new article of food, Sea Moss Farine, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, &c. This seems almost incredible; but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The Company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circular the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and indeed for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

Fast Living and its Consequences.

When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, it is possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which the regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of Plantation Bitters. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventaitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

The Universal Wringer

Has been in use in our family for years, giving entire satisfaction. We speak whereof we know when we say it is one of the best labor-saving machines ever invented, having several points of superiority over any wringer we have examined.—*New York Liberal Christian, April 2d*, 1870. ltd&w. oct. 15th.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are not what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of fifteen of one of twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected, by JAS. E. BRADY & Co., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	113¼
United States 6-20s, 1862	114
" " 6-20s, 1863	114
" " 6-20s, 1864	114¼
" " 6-20s, 1865	114¾
" " 10-40s	108¼
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	113¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	113¾
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	80
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Ch. Pacific	111¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 13, 1870.

REMARKS—There was a moderate demand for the leading articles, nothing more; in regard to prices we have no change to note, prices that were current at the date or our last general review would answer on the present occasion; buyers are disposed to act cautiously. The receipts of produce were not large still there was no scarcity, the supply being up to the demand. Flour—There was a fair jobbing demand for standard brands, other kinds were not wanted. The leading houses are well supplied; the mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business and are well supplied with wheat. Now, that the election is over, we expect trade to open up and business to be brisk. Bacon and Provisions—The market was a fair one, the advance in the west has strengthened the confidence of holders, besides the stock on hand is not a large one and will soon need replenishing. Groceries—We can report a fair market with a good inquiry for most discriptions; the leading houses have as many orders on their books as they can manage, so that activity was the order of the day. The fact is country merchants are just beginning to find out that this is one of the cheapest and best markets to be found, The result is that instead of going East as formerly, most of them purchase their stock here. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds. The leading houses report a fair business doing at the following: Soda Ash—Refined, 55 per cent., 3¾a4c; common, 48 per cent., 3¼c; Potash, 7a7½c; Pearls, 9a9½c per pound.

APPLES—The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower. We can report liberal sales at 2 00, 2 50a 3 00, being the extreme rates.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one. The demand being confined to the wants of the home market. Wheat was steady, with regular sales at the following: Red Winter, fair to choice, 1 15a1 20 per bushel; White, 1 30a1 35. Southern Amber would bring as much as White. Oats—prices have undergone no change. Sales were made by the car load at 44a45c. Store rates were 48a50c. The demand was limited. Rye—The demand was limited, and sales were of a similar description. We quote nominally at 82a83c, first hands; 85a87c from store. Corn dull, correct figures being difficult to obtain. Several car loads were disposed of at 81a82c; declined. Barley dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices just now are very uncertain, ranging from 1 00 to 1 15 per bushel.

BAKING POWDER—Sales Banner, ¼-lb cans, 1 75 per dozen; ½-lb do, 3 25, and 1 lb cans, 6 00 per dozen.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand at 36a38c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good demand, particularly that suitable for table use. Sales range from 30a32a35c per lb.

BEANS—We can report a firm market with a fair inquiry, with sales of new crop at 2 00a2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged with sales at 6a7c per lb.

COAL—In good supply; sales of Eastern Anthracite at 9 00a9 50 per ton, delivered.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; in regard to prices, we have no change to notice; we can report sales of standard brands of Western flour at 6 00a6 50a6 75 in barrels, and 30c off for sacks. The mill prices are unchanged, we omit them.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply; we are reported sales of Sackett's Bell berries at 16 00 and eastern cultivated at 13 00a14 00 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Scarce and held at 8 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are scarce, being held at 10a12c for halves.

CHICKENS—The receipts are increasing We can report sales of spring chickens at 50a60c per pair by the coop.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off. We are reported sales at 25a26c per dozen.

HOPS—We are reported sales of new crop at 21a25c per pound.

HAY—Market firm under light supply with sales from wagon at 12 00, 16 00a18 00 per ton.

HONEY—In good supply. We are reported sales at 25a30c per pound.

POTATOES—The receipts have increased. We note sales of buckeyes at 70a75c. Sweets 3 50a4 00 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 13, 1870.

REMARKS—The crude market yesterday was a firm one with a good demand for future deliveries; prices, however, have undergone change, in fact the figures have been the same for crude all week. The sales of the raw material will reach 10,000 bbls.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follow: Spot, 9¼c; October, 9¾c; November, 9¼c; December, 9c; all year, sellers option, 9c; buyers option, 10c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls, spot	9¼c
5,000 bbls, spot	9¼c
1,000 bbls, spot	9¼c
3,000 bbls, November	9½c
1,000 bbls, November	9¼c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one with a declining tendency; futures were dull and neglected. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot or until the 20th, 25¼c; last half of October, 25th; November, 24½; December, 24c, buyers option, all year, 25¼c; Janury to November, 25c. Sales of 3,500 bbls, 20th of October delivery. 25¼c.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, October 11, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was bright and cheerful, and every man we met, save one, was in the best of humor. The amount of stock offered was not as large as last week if we except hogs, which have increased. There were quite a number of good fat cattle offered, and some of them sold up to 8.50. The great majority of the cattle offered and sold, however, were common and stockers. The sheep offered, with few exceptions, were of the common class. The hogs exposed for sale were of the better grades, but pork parkers in this vicinity are not in market, preferring to await lower prices. Some fine milch cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could hear of no sales of horses and mules.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, the obliging clerk of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railways make the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week, together with the shippers and points from whence shipped:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
M. Varner	2	Keefer	2
F. Hartman	1	Lowenstine & H	1
S. Krauss	2	Shamburg & Hass	2
S. & A. Shamberg	2	Rothschilds & Zigler	3
Trauerman & L	4	INDIANA.	
Goss & Bro	1	Holmes, Lafferty & Glass	4
Green & Baker	1	P. A. Blue	1
Needy & Bro	1	W. H. Farrell	2
L. Collidreth	1	J. H. Flannekin	3
W. Boeckliss	1	Prepaid	1
A. M. French	1		
E. Reams	1	Total	36

CATTLE.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, 7 25a7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3a4 00; stock steers, 800 1,000, 4 50a5.

SALES.

L. Lowenstine made sale of 26 head mixed steers and heifers at 5 10a6 50.

Wilson & Hart sold 20 Washington county mixed cattle at 5a6 00.

Peter Hartman offered and sold 68 head mixed cattle at 4a7 00.

M. Krauss sold 40 head fat Chicago cattle at 5 50a7, and 22 stockers at 4a4 50.

Milt Verner offered and sold 36 head Washington county mixed at 5 50a6 50, and 40 head Chicago mixed at 4 50a5 50.

E. Katz sold 68 head mixed steers and heifers at 5 00a7 00.

Shamberg & Haas made sale of 68 head medium and stockers at 4 00a6 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 60 head Indiana and Illinois mixed at 5 00a7 00.

Marks & Bro. sold 34 head Washington county, 15 head Western, 21 head Indiana, 10 head Ohio, and 10 head for Kammerer; average 5 50a7 5o.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 35 head —11 Harrison county, Ohio, at 6 40a7 12, and 24 Chicago mixed at 5 50a6 25.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 89 head mixed Chicago at 5 50a7 25.

Greenwald & Kahn offered and sold 70 head Ohio and Pennsylvania fair to good steers and heifers at 5 75a8 50.

Rothschilds & Zigler made sales of 41 head Chicago mixed at 5 00a7 00 per cwt.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep from Butler, Beaver, Washington and other adjoining counties was heavy, and though a large number was disposed of to the home trade, a considerable number would go over. Sales were made at the following figures:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 4 50a5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 00a4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 25a4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 2 75a3 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50c.a1 00.

SALES.

Needy & McMillan sold 150 head Washington county sheep at from 1 00 to 2 50.

J. Drum offered a lot of Beaver county sheep which he disposed of at prices varying from nothin up to 3 00. (He made a present of two sheep to a friend.)

George Nelson sold 61 Beaver county sheep—a for lot—at 2 50a3 50.

Andy Stahly offered and sold a bunch of 53 Butler county sheep and lamb at 75c a3 00.

P. Bannan sold for John Young 86 head of 80 pound Buttler county sheep at 3 00a 3 75.

John Beeler offered and sold a fine bunch of Butler county lambs at an average of 2 00 per head.

E. Stouffer had for sale a fine lot of sheep sold from 2 00 up to 5 00, and the lambs brought 2 00a 3 00.

HOGS.

The supply is steadily on the increase, but sales are limited. There is little demand as yet from the retail market, and packers will not take hold, preferring to await lower rates. The following figures will not fall wide of the mark: Extra Philadelphia 8 12a8 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 50a8 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 00a8 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, 7 25a 8 10; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, none offered.

Carr & McCallister offered a fine lot, but as they declined giving the usual information, we are unable to state whether they were disposed of, or at what figures.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There were but a limited number offered no sales reported.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Saturday, October 8, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of cattle and sheep for the past three days was not heavy, but that of hogs was above the average. The supply of cattle was extremely light, and sales correspondingly small. The sales of hogs were heavy, mostly on eastern account. The season for pork packing is drawing near; but as yet our dealers are not in the market, but are holding off for lower rates, which, it seems to be conceded, will ere long be obtainable. The West is full of hogs, and the corn crop has never been excelled, hence there is no reason why prices should not rule lower. Sheep met with fair sales, many being bought and shipped east. But few home dealers were in the market. The following were the ruling rates of the market at the close:

CATTLE.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7 25a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00. Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 00; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 00a5 00.

HOGS.

Extra, Philadelphia, 8 12a8 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 235 to 250, 8 40; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, 8 00a 8 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, 7 25a 8 10; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, none offered.

SHEEP.

Extra, 100 to 110, 4 50a5 25; good to prime 85 to 90, 4 00a4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80, 3 25a3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75, 2 75a 3 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50ca1 00.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. C. B. Martin, yard-master, reports the following as the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules received at the yards for the week.

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	229	Mules	8
Sheep	95		
Hogs	163	Total	964
Horses	69		

HOGS.

Mr. John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, reports the following number of hogs for the week ending Saturday October 8, 1870:

Saturday Oct. 1, afternoon	322	Wednesday	1,370
Monday	2,053	Thursday	2,280
Tuesday	1,547	Friday	2,284
		Saturday afternoon	1,634
Total			10,8 0

SHEEP.

G. S. Howland, Weighmaster, hands us the following report as the result of his week's labors. He weighed on

Monday	1,336	Thursday	2,439
Tuesday	544	Friday	985
Wednesday	6,775	Saturday	0,00
Total			10,0,76

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

The supply was limited, and no sales were made except of cows, which sold at 35 00 to 65 00, as per quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Flour a shade firmer; moderate export demand, Wheat firm; new spring 1 28a1 31; winter red amber 1 34a1 35½. Rye steady 90a94. Oats firm; western 52½a53; Ohio unchanged. Corn steady; mixed 86c. Eggs firm. Pork quiet and unchangek. Beef dull. Bulk meats dull and drooping. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, October 12.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat—No 2 steady at 1 07¼a1 07¾. Corn dull, and declined 1c, at 60¼a60½ for No 2 mixed; this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Oats dull, and declined 1a1½c, at 35c for No 2. Rye dull, and declined 1a1½c: No 2, 69c. Barley dull and drooping at 91½a92c for No 2. Highwines closed firm at 84c for iron bound. Mess pork firm at 25 00 for old, and 26 00 for new, closing at 25 75 for old. Lard 16¼a16½c. Hogs active and steady at 7 00a7 85. Cattle fairly active and firmer at 3 00a6 75.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, October 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash 1 54; amber Michigan 1 14; No 1 amber Illinois 1 36; No 2 1 28; red Wabash 1 16a1 17; No 2 1 14; rejected 1 03; No. 1 spring 1 10. Corn a shade better; No 1 white 68c; No 2 65½c. Oats steady; No 1 41½c; No 2 38½c. Clover seed steady at 540. Freights firm; to Buffalo 4½c.

Milwaukee Market.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, October 12—Flour, extra spring firmer at 4 62. Wheat firm, No 1, 1 08¾; No 2, 1 06½. Oats, No 2, nominal, 33c rejected. Corn dull at 58c. Rye dull but holders unwilling to make concessions. Barley, in fair demand but at lower rates, 85a86c. Hogs, dull and declined.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Flour dull but unchanged, superior, 4 50a5 00. Wheat firm, red 1 37a1 40; amber 1 42a 1 45. Rye, 92c. Corn dull but unchanged, mixed, 84a88c. Oats dull but unchanged at 50a52c. Pork, 26 00a26 50. Lard, 16a 16¼c. Whisky firm at 90c for iron bound.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Cotton dull but unchanged—middling 15c. Flour quiet at 5 62a5 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, 1 14a1 16. Corn dull and drooping; new, 45c; old, 50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged at 1 10a1 15. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 90a91c. Lard oil in fair demand and advanced to 1 17a1 20. Eggs scarce and firm at 25c. Butter scarce at 30a35c. Cheese, demand good at 14a15c. Pork advanced to 26c. Lard advanced to 16c. Bacon firm and higher; 14, 17¾a19c. Beef cattle—demand good at full prices; 3 00a6 75. Hogs firm at 7 50a8 00. Tobacco quiet. Whisky dull but unchanged at 85.86cl Potatoes—demand good at full prices; 80a85c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 113¼. Money market close.

Natrona Chemicals.

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 75 per case.
Less quantity	8 25 per case.
Potash—50 cases	7 75 per case.
Less quantity	8 25 per case.
Bi carb soda—25 Kegs	5½c per lb.
Less quantity	6c per lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c per lb.
Less quantity	3c per lb.
Sal soda—25 lbs	2¾c per lb.
Less quantity	2¾c per lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7c per lb.
Less quantity	2½c per lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c per lb.
Less quantity	2c per lb.
Porous alum—10 bbbls	3½c per lb.
Less quantity	4c per lb.
Sulphuric acid	3c per lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c per lb.
Nitric acid	15c per lb.
Chlodride calcium	2½c per lb.
Pure alumina	10c per lb.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

The card rates are as follows:

	2d qual.	1st qual.	d'ble str'th
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 00	$4 00	$ 6 50
by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	5 00	8 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24	5 50	7 00	9 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	6 50	8 00	12 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	7 00	9 00	13 00
28 by 28 to 24 by 36	7 50	10 00	14 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40	8 50	12 00	16 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44	9 00	13 00	17 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48	10 50	15 00	17 50
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			18 50
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			20 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			22 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			25 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 20a30 per cent. Orders taken by Agents, are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

Iron and Nails.

We quote the following prices as current in the market:

IRON.

Common sizes	3½@ 3¾
Horse Shoe	4¾
Heavy Band	4 @ 4¾
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 5
Round and Square	3½@ 7¼
Oval	3½@ 4½
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 5
Boiler Iron	5½@ 8½
Tank Iron	5

All sheets over 25 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk			3½@ 4¾
T Rails, 12, 16 and 25 lbs to the yard			3½@ 4½
Nail Rods			8 @ 9¾
Coal Screen Iron			5 @ 6¼
	Amer'n, Chare'l.		Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¾	8 ⅞
" " 18 to 24	5¼	6¾	9
" " 25 to 26	6¾	7	9¾
" " 27	7¾	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
¾ lining "	9 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in., $7.50; 1 in., $7.00; 1¼ in., $6.25; 1¼ in., $6.00; 1½ in., $5.50; 1¾ in., $5.25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1.25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—3d, $8.50, 2d, $9.50.

Hide and Leather Market.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	37	@	40
Oak sole middle and light	37	@	40
Rough oak	31	@	36
Finished calf	$ 1 15	@	1 45
Waxed upper ₱ ft	24	@	28
Waxed kip	50	@	75
Band leather	38	@	43
No. 1 oak harness	38	@	40
Black bridle ₱ doz	55 00	@	60 00
Fair bridle ₱ doz	60 00	@	70 00
Saddler's skirting	45	@	47
Shoe skirting	44	@	46
Red sole B A heavy	31	@	33
Red sole B A middling	31	@	33
Red sole Orinoco	31	@	32

HIDES.

Green salted 40 to 45 average	9	@	10½
Green salted 50 to 60 average	8	@	9
Green salted 65 to 75 average	12	@	12½
Straits old	1 00		
Tallow	10	@	10½
Green salted 80 and upwards	11½	@	12
Green butchers	9	@	10
Dry flint selected	20	@	22
Green salt kip	15	@	17
Green salt calf	15	@	16
Green butchers do	15	@	17
Bank oil	80		

Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40@42c	Oak harness, best city	41@44c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness country	37@41c
Oak sole, Spanish	38@41c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz	$80@85
Oak, slaughter in rough	36@38c	Band leather, ₱ pound	44@46c
Red sole, B A middle	32@34c	Hand leather, ₱ ft	40@42c
Red sole, B A heavy	32@34c	Waxed Calf	$1 15@1 45
Red sole, Orinoco	31@33c	Waxed kip	36@38c
Shoe skirting	44@45c	Waxed upper, ₱ foot	24@27c
Saddler's skirting	47@48c	No 1 pad skins, ₱ doz	55@60
Black bridle ₱ doz	55@60		$8 50@9 00

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11@11½c	Green salt calf	17@18c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	8@9c	Green butchers' do	12c
Green salt kip	14@15c	Dry flint hides nominal	28@24c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador		Bank oil	86@90c
Straits ₱ gal	$1 00@1 05	Tallow	9@9½c
Storaits, est	45@90c		

Cordage Market.

The following are the card rates.

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 6 and 9 thread	23½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	19
do hawser tarred	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	25@25
Houseline, marline and hambroline	26@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	15
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
American hemp oakum	11
American navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10

MARRIED.

MACKIN—MAGEE—At St. Peter's Church, October 6th, by the Rev. Father Cosgrave, Mr. HENRY MACKIN to Miss ANNIE MAGEE, both of Allegheny city.

COSGRAVE—BUTLER—At Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 6th, SYLVESTER A. COSGRAVE, of this city, and MARIE, daughter of John W. Butler, of Hadansville, Kentucky.

BUETTNER—CONROY—On Tuesday evening, October 5, at St. Peter's Church, Allegheny city, by the Rev. R. Phelan, Mr. WM. L. BUETTNER, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN CONROY, daughter of Thomas Conroy, Esq., of Allegheny. No cards.

MILLER—DEAN—On Thursday, October 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Allegheny city, by Rev. F. A. Noble, WM. S. MILLER to CLARA, daughter of Captain William Dean.

GILLESPIE—ROBINSON—At noon on Thursday, Oct. 6th, by the Rev. W. W. Raiston, at the residence of the bride's parents, W. B. GILLESPIE of Pittsburgh, and ADA V. ROBINSON, of Uniontown, Pa.

TAYLOR—KEAN—On Thursday evening Oct. 6, by the Rev. John S. Gray, GEO. M. T. TAYLOR and EMILY R., daughter of the late Jas. N. Kean.

PITCAIRN—COUGHER—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, ARTEMUS PITCAIRN, of Allegheny, and Miss MARY A. COUGHER, of Pittsburgh.

SHAW-DEHAVEN—On Thursday evening, Oct. 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Capt. JAMES SHAW, of Glenshaw, and Miss JULIA DEHAVEN, of Locust Ridge. No cards.

DIED.

HUBER—On Tuesday, October 11, 1870, at nine o'clock, A. M., ANNIE WARD, only child of Harry H. and Julia A. Huber, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

KURTZ—This morning at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the parents, No. 771 Penn street, AMELIA FRANCISCA, dau hter of Jacob and Minnie KURTZ.

TIM—On Thursday night, Oct. 6th, at 11½ o'clock, ELIZABETH T., wife of J. W. Tim, in the 51st year of her age.

FLEMING—On Thursday morning, Oct 6th, at 8:30, ISABELLA FLEMING, aged 25 years.

STONE—On August 30, 1870 at Tenby, South Wales, Capt. WM. A. STONE, aged 52 years.

MOORE—On Sunday, October 9th, T. PRESTON, son of Henry J. and Mary W. Moore, aged 6 years and 4 months.

IRWIN—On Monday evening, October 10th, at 10 o'clock, REUBEN IRWIN, aged 77 years.

Spread the Truth.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article that the world needs should be hid in a corner—that the benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence. Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness, if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorator and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished;* and who so mean as to grudge to assertions thus directed their fair reward?

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

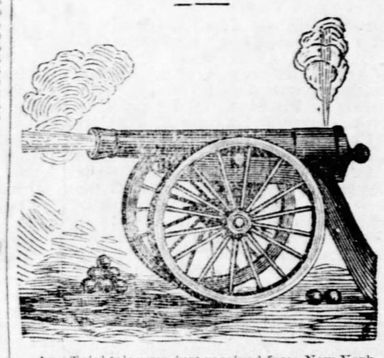
Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

VICTORY, VICTORY.

OFFICIAL RETURNS!!



An official telegram just received from New York gives the following:

During the year ending June 30, 1870, the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold over the Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic Companies 7,915 Machines Over the two Howe Companies.....41,781 do Over the Grover & Baker Co.....51,593 do Over the Weed Company .....67,094 do Over the Florence Company.....73,120 do

And so far ahead of the other machines that it is no necessary to